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THE CHILD'S LAST
ACCIDENTS
—
KENNEDY

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THE
CHILD'S LATIN ACCIDENCE

EXTRACTED FROM

DR. KENNEDY'S CHILD'S LATIN PRIMER.



LONDON:
LONGMANS, GREEN, AND CO.
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PREFACE.

THESE 'Elements of Latin Accidence' are extracted from 'The Child's Latin Primer,' and published separately, in compliance with the request of several Teachers.

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THE CHILD'S LATIN ACCIDENCE.

SIGNS OF SPEECH.

§ 1.

THE LATIN LETTERS are twenty-five, being the same as the English without W.

SIX of the Letters are Vowels, a, e, i, o, u, y : the rest are Consonants, which cannot be sounded without a vowel.

CONSONANTS are divided into Liquids, Double Consonants, and Mutes.

The Liquids are l, m, n, r ; Double Consonants, x, z ; the rest are Mutes.

X is called a Double Consonant, because it consists of the two consonants c s.

Y and z are used only in words which come from Greek.

§ 2.

A SYLLABLE is a single sound, consisting of one or more letters : as, i-lex.

A DIPHTHONG is when two vowels make a single sound : as, ae, oe, au.

There are three usual diphthongs, ae, oe, au ; and three seldom used, ei, eu, ui.

A SHORT Syllable has the mark (˘) over its vowel ; a LONG Syllable has the mark (¯).

PARTS OF SPEECH.—DECLENSION.

§ 3.

THE PARTS of SPEECH are Eight ; viz.

1. <i>Noun Substantive ;</i>	5. <i>Adverb ;</i>
2. <i>Noun Adjective ;</i>	6. <i>Preposition ;</i>
3. <i>Pronoun ;</i>	7. <i>Conjunction ;</i>
4. <i>Verb ;</i>	8. <i>Interjection ;</i>
which are <i>declined.</i>	which are <i>undeclined.</i>

SUBSTANTIVES.

§ 4.

The NOUN SUBSTANTIVE is declined by Number and Case.

The NUMBERS are two : I. *Singular*. II. *Plural*.

The CASES are six : *Nominative, Vocative, Accusative, Genitive, Dative, Ablative*.

§ 5.

There are five DECLENSIONS of Latin Substantives, known by the Character ; that is, the letter which stands before -rum or -um in the Genitive Case Plural.

The Character of the 1st Declension is	A
" 2nd "	O
" 3rd "	a Consonant or I
" 4th "	U
" 5th "	E

The GENDERS are three : *Masculine, Feminine, Neuter*.

When a Noun can be either *Masculine* or *Feminine*, its Gender is called *Common*.

§ 6.

The Nominative of the FIRST DECLENSION ends in -a, chiefly of the Feminine Gender.

	Singular.	Plural.
Nom.	mens-a, a table	mens-ae, tables
Voc.	mens-a, O table	mens-ae, O tables
Acc.	mens-am, a table	mens-as, tables
Gen.	mens-ae, of a table	mens-Arum, of tables
Dat.	mens-ae, to or for a table	mens-is, to or for tables
Abl.	mens-a, by, with, or from a table	mens-is, by, with, or from tables

§ 7.

The Nominative of the SECOND DECLENSION ends in -us or -er, chiefly of the Masculine gender : in -um of the Neuter.

(a) Masculine Substantives.

(1)	Singular.	Plural.
Nom.	domīn-us, a lord	domīn-i, lords, m.
Voc.	domīn-e, O lord	domīn-i, O lords
Acc.	domīn-um, a lord	domīn-os, lords
Gen.	domīn-i, of a lord	domīn-Orum, of lords
Dat.	domīn-o, to or for a lord	domīn-is, to or for lords
Abl.	domīn-o, by, with, or from a lord	domīn-is, by, with, or from lords

Names in -ius form the Vocative Singular in -i ; as from *Lucius*, *Luci*, O *Lucius*. Also from *filius*, *son* ; *filii*, O *son*.

(2) Singular.		Plural.	
Nom.	puer, <i>a boy</i>	puēr- i , <i>boys, m.</i>	
Voc.	puer, <i>O boy</i>	puēr- i , <i>O boys</i>	
Acc.	puēr- um , <i>a boy</i>	puēr- os , <i>boys</i>	
Gen.	puēr- i , <i>of a boy</i>	puēr- orum , <i>of boys</i>	
Dat.	puēr- o , <i>to or for a boy</i>	puēr- is , <i>to or for boys</i>	
Abl.	puēr- o , <i>by, with, or from a boy</i>	puēr- is , <i>by, with, or from boys</i>	
(3)			
Nom.	magister, <i>a master</i>	magistr- i , <i>masters, m.</i>	
Voc.	magister, <i>O master</i>	magistr- i , <i>O masters</i>	
Acc.	magistr- um , <i>a master</i>	magistr- os , <i>masters</i>	
Gen.	magistr- i , <i>of a master</i>	magistr- orum , <i>of masters</i>	
Dat.	magistr- o , <i>to or for a master</i>	magistr- is , <i>to or for masters</i>	
Abl.	magistr- o , <i>by, with, or from a master</i>	magistr- is , <i>by, with, or from masters</i>	
(1)		(b) Neuter.	
Nom.	bell- um , <i>a war</i>	bell- a , <i>wars</i>	
Voc.	bell- um , <i>O war</i>	bell- a , <i>O wars</i>	
Acc.	bell- um , <i>a war</i>	bell- a , <i>wars</i>	
Gen.	bell- i , <i>of a war</i>	bell- orum , <i>of wars</i>	
Dat.	bell- o , <i>to or for a war</i>	bell- is , <i>to or for wars</i>	
Abl.	bell- o , <i>by, with, or from a war</i>	bell- is , <i>by, with, or from wars</i>	

§ 8.

The Nominative of the THIRD DECLENSION ends in **a, e, o, c, l, n, r, s, t, x.**

A. CONSONANT-NOUNS.

(a) Masculine and Feminine.

Singular.		Plural.	
Nom.	judex, <i>a judge</i>	judic- es , <i>judges, m.</i>	
Voc.	judex, <i>O judge</i>	judic- es , <i>O judges</i>	
Acc.	judic- em , <i>a judge</i>	judic- es , <i>judges</i>	
Gen.	judic- is , <i>of a judge</i>	judic- um , <i>of judges</i>	
Dat.	judic- i , <i>to or for a judge</i>	judic- ibus , <i>to or for judges</i>	
Abl.	judic- e , <i>by, with, or from a judge</i>	judic- ibus , <i>by, with, or from judges</i>	

(b) Neuter.

Nom.	nomen, <i>a name</i>	nomīn- a , <i>names</i>
Voc.	nomen, <i>O name</i>	nomīn- a , <i>O names</i>
Acc.	nomen, <i>a name</i>	nomīn- a , <i>names</i>
Gen.	nomīn- is , <i>of a name</i>	nomīn- um , <i>of names</i>
Dat.	nomīn- i , <i>to or for a name</i>	nomīn- ibus , <i>to or for names</i>
Abl.	nomīn- o , <i>by, with, or from a name</i>	nomīn- ibus , <i>by, with, or from names</i>

B. I-NOUNS.

(a) Masculine and Feminine.

(1) Singular.		Plural.
Nom.	ov-is, a sheep	ov-es, sheep, f.
Voc.	ov-is, O sheep	ov-es, O sheep
Acc.	ov-em, a sheep	ov-es, sheep
Gen.	ov-is, of a sheep	ov-Ium, of sheep
Dat.	ov-i, to or for a sheep	ov-ibus, to or for sheep
Abl.	ov-e, by, with, or from a sheep	ov-ibus, by, with, or from sheep

(2)		
Nom.	dens, a tooth	dent-es, teeth, m.
Voc.	dens, O tooth	dent-es, O teeth
Acc.	dent-em, a tooth	dent-es, teeth
Gen.	dent-is, of a tooth	dent-Ium, of teeth
Dat.	dent-i, to or for a tooth	dent-ibus, to or for teeth
Abl.	dent-e, by, with, or from a tooth	dent-ibus, by, with, or from teeth

(b) Neuter.

Singular.		Plural.
Nom.	mare, the sea	mar-ia, the seas
Voc.	mare, O sea	mar-ia, O seas
Acc.	mare, the sea	mar-ia, the seas
Gen.	mar-is, of the sea	mar-Ium, of the seas
Dat.	mar-i, to or for the sea	mar-ibus, to or for the seas
Abl.	mar-i, by, with, or from the sea	mar-ibus, by, with, or from the seas

	Singular.	
	Bone.	Spur.
N.V.A.	os	calcăr
Gen.	oss-is	calcăr-is
Dat.	oss-i	calcăr-i
Abl.	oss-e	calcăr-i

	Plural.	Animal.
N.V.A.	oss-a	ănimăl
Gen.	oss-Ium	ănimăl-is
D. Abl.	oss-ibus	ănimăl-i

	Plural.	Animal.
N.V.A.	oss-a	ănimăl ia
Gen.	oss-Ium	ănimăl-Ium
D. Abl.	oss-ibus	ănimăl-ibus

§ 9.

The Nominative of the FOURTH DECLENSION ends in **-us**, chiefly of the Masculine Gender; in **-u**, of the Neuter.

(1) Singular.		Plural.
Nom.	grad-us, a step	grad-ūs, steps, m.
Voc.	grad-us, O step	grad-ūs, O steps
Acc.	grad-um, a step	grad-ūs, steps
Gen.	grad-ūs, of a step	grad-Ium, of steps
Dat.	grad-ui, to or for a step	grad-ibus (-ubus), to or for steps
Abl.	grad-u, by, with, or from a step	grad-ibus (-ubus), by, with, or from steps

(2)

	Singular.	Plural.
Nom.	gen- u , <i>knee</i>	gen- ua , <i>knees</i>
Voc.	gen- u , <i>O knee</i>	gen- ua , <i>O knees</i>
Acc.	gen- u , <i>a knee</i>	gen- ua , <i>knees</i>
Gen.	gen- ūs , <i>of a knee</i>	gen- ūum , <i>of knees</i>
Dat.	gen- u , <i>to or for a knee</i>	gen- ibus (- ubus), <i>to or for knees</i>
Abl.	gen- u , <i>by, with, or from a knee</i>	gen- ibus (- ubus), <i>by, with, or from knees</i>

NOTE. arcus, trībus, artus, quercus, acus, } take ubus in Dat.
spēcus, portus, partus, veru, lacus,* } and Abl. Plur.

§ 10.

The Nominative of the FIFTH DECLENSION ends in **-es**, of the Feminine Gender.

	Singular.	Plural.
Nom.	res, <i>a thing</i>	res, <i>things</i>
Voc.	res, <i>O thing</i>	res, <i>O things</i>
Acc.	rem, <i>a thing</i>	res, <i>things</i>
Gen.	rē- i , <i>of a thing</i>	rē- rum , <i>of things</i>
Dat.	rē- i , <i>to or for a thing</i>	re- bus , <i>to or for things</i>
Abl.	re, <i>by, with, or from a thing</i>	re- bus , <i>by, with, or from things</i>

ADJECTIVES.

§ 11.

A. ADJECTIVES are declined like substantives; those of THREE TERMINATIONS in **us**, **a**, **um**, or **er**, **a**, **um**, in the Masculine and Neuter Genders like Substantives of the Second Declension, and in the Feminine Gender like Substantives of the First Declension: as, bonus, *good*; niger, *black*; tener, *tender*.

	Singular.			Plural.		
(a)	m.	f.	n.	m.	f.	n.
Nom.	bon- us	bon- a	bon- um	bon- i	bon- ae	bon- a
Voc.	bon- e	bon- a	bon- um	bon- i	bon- ae	bon- a
Acc.	bon- um	bon- am	bon- um	bon- os	bon- as	bon- a
Gen.	bon- i	bon- ae	bon- i	bon- orum	bon- arum	bon- orum
Dat.	bon- o	bon- ae	bon- o	bon- is	bon- is	bon- is
Abl.	bon- o	bon- a	bon- o	bon- is	bon- is	bon- is

* Bow, tribe, joint, oak, needle,
cave, harbour, birth, spit, lake.

Singular.				Plural.			
(b)	m.	f.	n.		m.	f.	n.
Nom.	niger	nigr- a	nigr- um	nigr-	i	ae	a
Voc.	niger	nigr- a	nigr- um	nigr-	i	ae	a
Acc.	nigr- um	nigr- am	nigr- um	nigr-	os	as	a
Gen.	nigr- i	nigr- ae	nigr- i	nigr-	orum	arum	orum
Dat.	nigr- o	nigr- ae	nigr- o	nigr-	is	is	is
Abl.	nigr- o	nigr- a	nigr- o	nigr-	is	is	is

(c)							
Nom.	tener	tenēr- a	tenēr- um	tenēr-	i	ae	a
Voc.	tener	tenēr- a	tenēr- um	tenēr-	i	ae	a
Acc.	tenēr- um	tenēr- am	tenēr- um	tenēr-	os	as	a
Gen.	tenēr- i	tenēr- ae	tenēr- i	tenēr-	orum	arum	orum
Dat.	tenēr- o	tenēr- ae	tenēr- o	tenēr-	is	is	is
Abl.	tenēr- o	tenēr- a	tenēr- o	tenēr-	is	is	is

B. Adjectives with Two TERMINATIONS or ONE TERMINATION follow the Third Declension of Substantives : *as, melior, better ; tristis, sad ; felix, happy.*

Singular.			Plural.	
(a)	m. f.	n.	m. f.	n.
Nom.	melior	melius	meliōr- es	meliōr- a
Voc.	melior	melius	meliōr- es	meliōr- a
Acc.	meliōr- em	melius	meliōr- es	meliōr- a
Gen.		meliōr- is		meliōr- um
Dat.		meliōr- i		meliōr- ibus
Abl.		meliōr- e or i		meliōr- ibus

(b)				
Nom.	trist- is	trist- e	trist- es	trist- ia
Voc.	trist- is	trist- e	trist- es	trist- ia
Acc.	trist- em	trist- e	trist- es	trist- ia
Gen.		trist- is		trist- ium
Dat.		trist- i		trist- ibus
Abl.		trist- i		trist- ibus

(c)				
Nom.		felix	felic- es	felic- ia
Voc.		felix	felic- es	felic- ia
Acc.	felic- em	felix	felic- es	felic- ia
Gen.		felic- is		felic- ium
Dat.		felic- i		felic- ibus
Abl.		felic- i		felic- ibus

The following are irregularly declined in the Singular :—

(a) nullus, *no, none.*

Singular.			Plural.			
	m.	f.	n.	m.	f.	n.
Nom.	null-us	null-a	null-um	null-i	null-ae	null-a
Acc.	null-um	null-am	null-um	null-os	null-as	null-a
Gen.	null-ius			null-ōrum	null-ārum	null-ōrum
Dat.	null-i			null-is		
Abl.	null-o	null-ā	null-o	null-is		

(b) uter, *which of two.*

	m.	f.	n.
Nom.	uter	utr-a	utr-um
Acc.	utr-um	utr-am	utr-um
Gen.	utr-ius		
Dat.	utr-i		
Abl.	utr-o	utr-ā	utr-o

Plural as niger.

Like nullus are declined unus, *one*; ullus, *any*; solus, *alone*; totus, *whole*; and alius, *another*, which makes its Neuter Sing. aliud. Like uter: neuter, *neither*; utrūque, *each*; utrūvis, uterlibet, *which you will*. Also, alter, *altēra*, *altērum*: G. alterius, *one of two*.

duo, *two*, tres, *three*, and millia, *thousands*, are thus declined :—

Plural.			Plural.		Plural.
	m.	f.	n.	m. f.	n.
Nom.	duo	duae	duo	tres	tria
Acc.	duos	duas	duo	tres	tria
Gen.	duōrum	duārum	duōrum		trium
Dat.	duōbus	duābus	duōbus		tribus
Abl.	duōbus	duābus	duōbus		tribus

quattuor, *four*, quinque, *five*, centum, *a hundred*, mille, *a thousand*, and other Numerals, are undeclined: ambo, *both*, is declined like duo.

COMPARISON.

§ 12.

A. Most ADJECTIVES have three Degrees of Comparison; the Positive, the Comparative, and the Superlative: as,

Pos.	Comp.	Sup.
durus, <i>hard</i>	durior, <i>harder</i>	durissimus, <i>hardest</i>

The Comparative may be formed from the Positive by changing i or is of the Genitive into ior.

The Superlative may be formed from the Positive by changing *i* or *is* of the Genitive into *issimus* : as,

Pos.	Gen.	Comp.	Sup.
durus, <i>hard</i> ,	dur-i	dur-ior	dur-issimus
brevi <i>s</i> , <i>short</i> ,	„ brev-is	brev-ior	brev-issimus
audax, <i>bold</i> ,	„ audāc-is	audāc-ior	audac-issimus

EXCEPTIONS.

- (1) Adjectives in *er* form the Superlative by adding *-rimus* to the Nominative : as, pulcher, *beautiful*, Comp. pulchrior, Sup. pulcher-rimus.

- (2) The following form the Superlative in *illimus* :—

facilis, difficilis
similis, dissimilis
gracilis, et humilis

- (3) Some are compared irregularly :—

Pos.	Comp.	Super.
bonus, <i>good</i>	melior	optimus
malus, <i>bad</i>	pejor	pessimus
magnus, <i>great</i>	major	maximus
parvus, <i>small</i>	minor	minimus
multus, <i>much</i>	(plus, n.)	plurimus
extērus, <i>outward</i>	extērior	extrēmus
infērus, <i>low</i>	infērior	infimus and imus
supērus, <i>high</i>	supērior	suprēmus and summus
postērus, <i>hindward</i>	postērior	postrēmus

- (4) Some are formed from Prepositions :—

(intra, <i>within</i>)	interior	intimus, imus
(ultra, <i>beyond</i>)	ulterior	ultimus
(prae, <i>before</i>)	prior	primus
(prope, <i>near</i>)	propior	proximus

Some have no Positive : as,

deterior, <i>worse</i>	detrerrimus, <i>worst</i>
ocior, <i>swifter</i>	ocissimus, <i>swiftest</i>

B. Adverbs formed from Adjectives form the Comparative in *-ŭs*, the Superlative in *-ē* : as,

dignē, <i>worthily</i>	dignius	dignissimē
fortiter, <i>bravely</i>	fortius	fortissimē
rārō, <i>seldom</i>	rarius	rarissimē
benē, <i>well</i>	melius	optimē

PRONOUNS.

§ 13.

PRONOUNS are :

- A. PERSONAL Pronouns : ego, *I* ; tu, *thou* ; se, *himself, herself, itself, themselves*.
- B. POSSESSIVE, which are derived from the Genitives of the Personal Pronouns : as, meus, *mine* ; tuus, *thine* ; suus, *his own* ; noster, *our* ; vester, *your*.
- C. (1) DEMONSTRATIVE : is, *that*, or *he, she, it* ; hic, *this (near me)* ; iste, *that (near you)* ; ille, *that (yonder)*, and
 (2) DEFINITIVE : idem, *same* ; ipse, *self*.
- D. (1) The RELATIVE qui, *who* or *which* ;
 (2) The INTERROGATIVE quis or qui, *who ?* or *what ?* and their compounds ;
 (3) The INDEFINITE quis or qui, *any one*.

A. PERSONAL.

1. FIRST PERSON.

Singular.	Plural.
Nom. ego, <i>I</i>	nos, <i>we</i>
Acc. me, <i>me</i>	nos, <i>us</i>
Gen. mei, <i>of me</i>	nostri, or nostrum, <i>of us</i>
Dat. mihi, <i>to or for me</i>	nobis, <i>to or for us</i>
Abl. me, <i>by or with me</i>	nobis, <i>by or with us</i>

2. SECOND PERSON.

Nom. tu, <i>thou</i>	vos, <i>ye</i>
Acc. te, <i>thee</i>	vos, <i>you</i>
Gen. tui, <i>of thee</i>	vestri, or vestrum, <i>of you</i>
Dat. tibi, <i>to or for thee</i>	vobis, <i>to or for you</i>
Abl. te, <i>by or with thee</i>	vobis, <i>by or with you</i>

3. THIRD PERSON (REFLEXIVE).

Singular and Plural.

Nom. (none).	
Acc. se (sese), <i>himself, herself, itself, or themselves</i> .	
Gen. sui, <i>of himself, etc.</i>	
Dat. sibi, <i>to himself, etc.</i>	
Abl. se (sese), <i>by or with himself, etc.</i>	

B. POSSESSIVE.

like bonus :

meus, mea, meum, <i>my, mine</i> ;	tuus, tua, tuum, <i>thy, thine</i> ;
suus, sua, suum, <i>his, her, its, their, own</i> .	
meus has vocative masculine mī.	
tuus, suus, have no vocative.	

like niger :

noster, nostra, nostrum, <i>our</i> ;	vester, vestra, vestrum, <i>your</i> .
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C.

(1) DEMONSTRATIVE.

Is, that, or he, she, it.			Hic, this (near me), or he, she, it.			Ille, that (yonder), or he, she, it.		
Singular.			Singular.			Singular.		
N.	is	ea id	hic	haec	hoc	ille	illa	illud
Ac.	eum	eam id	hunc	hanc	hoc	illum	illam	illud
G.	ejus		hujus			illius		
D.	ei		huic			illi		
Ab.	eo	eā eo	hoc	hac	hoc	illo	illā illo	
Plural.			Plural.			Plural.		
N.	ii	eae ea	hi	hae	haec	illi	illae illa	
Ac.	eos	eas ea	hos	has	haec	illos	illas illa	
G.	eōrum	eārum eōrum	horum	harum	horum	illōrum	illārum illōrum	
D.		iis or eis	his			illis		
Ab.		iis or eis	his			illis		

Iste, that (near you), is declined like ille.

(2) DEFINITIVE.

Idem, same ; ipse, self.

Singular.			Plural.		
Nom.	idem	eādem idem	iīdem	eaedem	eādem
Acc.	eundem	eandem idem	eōdem	eaedem	eādem
Gen.	ejusdem		eorundem	earundem	eorundem
Dat.	eidem			iisdem or eisdem	
Abl.	eōdem	eādem eōdem		iisdem or eisdem	

Ipse is declined like ille, but with Neut. Sing. N. Acc. ipsum.

D.

(1) RELATIVE.

Qui, who or which.

Singular.			Plural.		
Nom.	qui	quae quod	quī	quae quae	
Acc.	quem	quam quod	quos	quas quae	
Gen.	cujus		quorum	quarum quorum	
Dat.	cui			quibus or quīs	
Abl.	quo	quā quo		quibus or quīs	

(2) INTERROGATIVE.

Singular.			} * who? or what?
Nom.	quis	quid	
	qui	quae quod	
Acc.	quem	quam quid	
	quem	quam quod	
Gen.	cujus		
Dat.	cui		
Abl.	quo	quā quo	

(3) INDEFINITE.

Singular.			} * any one.
quis	qua	quid	
qui	quae	quod	
quem	quam	quid	
quem	quam	quod	
cujus			
cui			
quo	quā	quo	

In the Plural like the Relative.

Indefinite Pl. Nom. Qui, quae, qua or quae.

* The forms Quis, quid, are Substantival ; Qui, quod, Adjectival.

VERBS.

VERBS have TWO VOICES : § 14.

I. Active : *as, amo, I love.*

II. Passive : *as, amor, I am loved.*

Verbs have two parts : (a.) Finite : (b.) Infinitive.

a. The Verb Finite has three MOODS :

(1) The Indicative Mood : *as, amō, I love.*

(2) The Conjunctive Mood : *as, amēm, I may love.*

(3) The Imperative mood : *as, amā, love thou.*

b. The Verb Infinitive has

(1) Infinitive, the three Gerunds, and two Supines.

(2) Participles; two in each Voice.

Verbs have also

a. Six TENSES :

(1) Three of unfinished action :

Present : *as, amo, I am loving.*

Future Simple : *as, amabo, I shall be loving.*

Imperfect : *as, amabam, I was loving.*

(2) Three of finished action :

Perfect : *as, amavi, I have loved.*

Future Perfect : *as, amavero, I shall have loved.*

Pluperfect : *as, amaveram, I had loved.*

b. In each Tense two NUMBERS, Singular and Plural ; and in each Number three PERSONS : the first person speaks ; *as, amo, I love, amamus, we love* : the second person is spoken to ; *as, amas, thou lovest, amatis, ye love* : the third person is spoken of ; *as, amat, he loves, amant, they love.*

§ 15.

There are four CONJUGATIONS of Latin Verbs.

I. The First Conjugation is known by *ā* before *re* in the Infinitive : *as, amāre, to love.*

II. The Second Conjugation is known by *ē* before *re* : *as, monēre, to advise.*

III. The Third Conjugation is known by a consonant or *u* before *ērē* : *as, regērē, to rule ; ruērē, to rush.*

IV. The Fourth Conjugation is known by *ī* before *re* : *as, audire, to hear.*

§ 16.

CONJUGATION OF THE
Sum, es, fui,

	Indicative Mood.	Conjunctive Mood.
Present Tense.	S. Sum, <i>I am</i> ēs, <i>thou art</i> est, <i>he is</i> Pl. sūmus, <i>we are</i> estis, <i>ye are</i> sunt, <i>they are</i>	sim, <i>I may</i> sis, <i>thou mayst</i> sit, <i>he may</i> simus, <i>we may</i> sitis, <i>ye may</i> sint, <i>they may</i>
Future Simple.	S. ero, <i>I shall</i> eris, <i>thou wilt</i> erit, <i>he will</i> Pl. erimus, <i>we shall</i> eritis, <i>ye will</i> erunt, <i>they will</i>	
Imperfect.	S. eram, <i>I was</i> eras, <i>thou wast</i> erat, <i>he was</i> Pl. erāmus, <i>we were</i> erātis, <i>ye were</i> erant, <i>they were</i>	essem or fōrem, <i>I might</i> esses or fōres, <i>thou mightst</i> esset or fōret, <i>he might</i> essēmus or fōrēmus, <i>we might</i> essētis or fōrētis, <i>ye might</i> essent or fōrent, <i>they might</i>
Perfect.	S. fui, <i>I have</i> fuisti, <i>thou hast</i> fuit, <i>he has</i> Pl. fuimus, <i>we have</i> fuistis, <i>ye have</i> fuērunt, <i>they have</i>	fuērim, <i>I may</i> fuēris, <i>thou mayst</i> fuērit, <i>he may</i> fuerimus, <i>we may</i> fueritis, <i>ye may</i> fuērint, <i>they may</i>
Future Perfect.	S. fuēro, <i>I shall have</i> fuēris, <i>thou wilt have</i> fuērit, <i>he will have</i> Pl. fuerimus, <i>we shall have</i> fueritis, <i>ye will have</i> fuērint, <i>they will have</i>	
Pluperfect.	S. fuēram, <i>I had</i> fuēras, <i>thou hadst</i> fuērat, <i>he had</i> Pl. fuerāmus, <i>we had</i> fuerātis, <i>ye had</i> fuērant, <i>they had</i>	fuissem, <i>I should</i> fuisses, <i>thou wouldst</i> fuisset, <i>he would</i> fuissēmus, <i>we should</i> fuissētis, <i>ye would</i> fuissent, <i>they would</i>
Gerunds (wanting).		

* Or 'I was,' thou wast, etc.

AUXILIARY VERB, Sum, I am.**esse, futūrus.**

Imperative Mood.	Infinitive.	Participles.
— ēs, <i>be thou</i> — este, <i>be ye</i> —	esse, <i>to be</i>	(ens)
— esto, <i>thou must be</i> esto, <i>he must be</i> — estōte, <i>ye must be</i> sunto, <i>they must be</i>	futūrus esse, <i>or</i> fōre, <i>to be about</i> <i>to be</i>	futūrus, <i>about to</i> <i>be</i>
	fuisse, <i>to have been</i>	
<i>Supines (wanting).</i>		

§ 17.

THE FIRST

ACTIVE

	Indicative Mood.	Conjunctive Mood.
Present Tense.	S. <i>Amo, I love</i> <i>amas, thou lovest</i> <i>amat, he loves</i> Pl. <i>amā-mus, we love</i> <i>amā-tis, ye love</i> <i>amant, they love</i>	<i>amem, I may</i> <i>ames, thou mayst</i> <i>amet, he may</i> <i>amēmus, we may</i> <i>amētis, ye may</i> <i>ament, they may</i>
Future Simple.	S. <i>amā-bo, I shall</i> <i>amā-bis, thou wilt</i> <i>amā-bit, he will</i> Pl. <i>amā-bīmus, we shall</i> <i>amā-bītis, ye will</i> <i>amā-bunt, they will</i>	
Imperfect.	S. <i>amā-bam, I was</i> <i>amā-bas, thou wast</i> <i>amā-bat, he was</i> Pl. <i>amā-bāmus, we were</i> <i>amā-bātis, ye were</i> <i>amā-bant, they were</i>	<i>amā-rem, I might</i> <i>amā-res, thou mightst</i> <i>amā-ret, he might</i> <i>amā-rēmus, we might</i> <i>amā-rētis, ye might</i> <i>amā-rent, they might</i>
Perfect.	S. <i>amā-vi, I loved*</i> <i>amā-visti, thou lovedst</i> <i>amā-vit, he loved</i> Pl. <i>amā-vimus, we loved</i> <i>amā-vistis, ye loved</i> [<i>loved</i> <i>amā-vērunt (or -ere), they</i>	<i>amā-vērim, I may</i> <i>amā-vēris, thou mayst</i> <i>amā-vērit, he may</i> <i>amā-verimus, we may</i> <i>amā-veritis, ye may</i> <i>amā-vērint, they may</i>
Future Perfect.	S. <i>amā-vēro, I shall</i> <i>amā-vēris, thou wilt</i> <i>amā-vērit, he will</i> Pl. <i>amā-verimus, we shall</i> <i>amā-veritis, ye will</i> <i>amā-vērint, they will</i>	
Pluperfect.	S. <i>amā-vēram, I had</i> <i>amā-vēras, thou hadst</i> <i>amā-vērat, he had</i> Pl. <i>amā-verāmus, we had</i> <i>amā-verātis, ye had</i> <i>amā-vērant, they had</i>	<i>amā-vissem, I should</i> <i>amā-visses, thou wouldst</i> <i>amā-visset, he would</i> <i>amā-vissēmus, we should</i> <i>amā-vissētis, ye would</i> <i>amā-vissent, they would</i>
Gerunds { <i>amandum, loving</i> <i>amandi, of loving</i> <i>amando, for or by loving.</i>		

* Or 'have loved,' etc.

CONJUGATION.

VOICE.

Imperative Mood.	Infinitive.	Participles.
— amā, <i>love thou</i> — — amā-te, <i>love ye</i> —	amā-re, <i>to love or be loving</i>	amans, <i>loving</i>
— amā-to, <i>thou must love</i> amā-to, <i>he must love</i> — amā-tôte, <i>ye must love</i> amanto, <i>they must love</i>	amā-tūrus esse, <i>to be about to love</i>	amā-tūrus, <i>about to love</i>
	amā-visse, <i>to have loved</i>	
Supines { amā-tum, <i>to love</i> amā-tu, <i>to be loved.</i>		

§ 18.

THE SECOND

ACTIVE

	Indicative Mood.	Conjunctive Mood.
Present Tense.	S. <i>Mone-o, I advise</i> <i>monēs, thou advisest</i> <i>monet, he advises</i> Pl. <i>monē-mus, we advise</i> <i>monē-tis, ye advise</i> <i>monent, they advise</i>	<i>monē-am, I may</i> <i>monē-as, thou mayst</i> <i>monē-at, he may</i> <i>monē-āmus, we may</i> <i>monē-ātis, ye may</i> <i>monē-ant, they may</i>
Future Simple.	S. <i>monē-bo, I shall</i> <i>monē-bis, thou wilt</i> <i>monē-bit, he will</i> Pl. <i>monē-bīmus, we shall</i> <i>monē-bītis, ye will</i> <i>monē-bunt, they will</i>	
Imperfect.	S. <i>monē-bam, I was</i> <i>monē-bas, thou wast</i> <i>monē-bat, he was</i> Pl. <i>monē-bāmus, we were</i> <i>monē-bātis, ye were</i> <i>monē-bant, they were</i>	<i>monē-rem, I might</i> <i>monē-res, thou mightst</i> <i>monē-ret, he might</i> <i>monē-rēmus, we might</i> <i>monē-rētis, ye might</i> <i>monē-rent, they might</i>
Perfect.	S. <i>mon-ui, I advised*</i> <i>mon-uisti, thou advisedst</i> <i>mon-uit, he advised</i> Pl. <i>mon-uīmus, we advised</i> <i>mon-uistis, ye advised [vised]</i> <i>mon-uērunt(or-ere), they ad-</i>	<i>mon-uērim, I may</i> <i>mon-uēris, thou mayst</i> <i>mon-uērit, he may</i> <i>mon-uerimus, we may</i> <i>mon-ueritis, ye may</i> <i>mon-uērint, they may</i>
Future Perfect.	S. <i>mon-uēro, I shall</i> <i>mon-uēris, thou wilt</i> <i>mon-uērit, he will</i> Pl. <i>mon-uerimus, we shall</i> <i>mon-ueritis, ye will</i> <i>mon-uērint, they will</i>	
Pluperfect.	S. <i>mon-uēram, I had</i> <i>mon-uēras, thou hadst</i> <i>mon-uērat, he had</i> Pl. <i>mon-uērāmus, we had</i> <i>mon-uērātis, ye had</i> <i>mon-uērant, they had</i>	<i>mon-uissem, I should</i> <i>mon-uisses, thou wouldst</i> <i>mon-uisset, he would</i> <i>mon-uissēmus, we should</i> <i>mon-uissētis, ye would</i> <i>mon-uissent, they would</i>
Gerunds { <i>monendum, advising</i> <i>monendi, of advising</i> <i>monendo, for or by advising.</i>		

* Or 'have advised,' etc.

CONJUGATION.

VOICE.

Imperative Mood.	Infinitive.	Participles.
— monē, <i>advise thou</i> — monē-te, <i>advise ye</i> —	monē-re, <i>to advise,</i> <i>or be advising</i>	monens, <i>advising</i>
— monē-to, <i>thou must advise</i> monē-to, <i>he must advise</i> — monē-tōte, <i>ye must advise</i> monento, <i>they must advise</i>	mon-itūrus esse, <i>to be about to</i> <i>advise</i>	mon-itūrus, <i>about</i> <i>to advise</i>
	mon-uisse, <i>to have</i> <i>advised</i>	
<i>Supines</i> { mon-ītum, <i>to advise</i> mon-ītu, <i>to be advised.</i>		

§ 19.

THE THIRD

ACTIVE

	Indicative Mood.	Conjunctive Mood.
Present Tense.	S. Reg-o, <i>I rule</i> reg-is, <i>thou rulest</i> reg-it, <i>he rules</i> Pl. reg-îmus, <i>we rule</i> reg-îtis, <i>ye rule</i> reg-unt, <i>they rule</i>	reg-am, <i>I may</i> reg-as, <i>thou mayst</i> reg-at, <i>he may</i> reg-âmus, <i>we may</i> reg-âtis, <i>ye may</i> reg-ant, <i>they may</i>
Future Simple.	S. reg-am, <i>I shall</i> reg-es, <i>thou wilt</i> reg-et, <i>he will</i> Pl. reg-êmus, <i>we shall</i> reg-êtis, <i>ye will</i> reg-ent, <i>they will</i>	
Imperfect.	S. reg-êbam, <i>I was</i> reg-êbas, <i>thou wast</i> reg-êbat, <i>he was</i> Pl. reg-êbâmus, <i>we were</i> reg-êbâtis, <i>ye were</i> reg-êbant, <i>they were</i>	reg-êrem, <i>I might</i> reg-êres, <i>thou mightst</i> reg-êret, <i>he might</i> reg-erêmus, <i>we might</i> reg-erêtis, <i>ye might</i> reg-erent, <i>they might</i>
Perfect.	S. rex-i, <i>I ruled</i> * rex-isti, <i>thou ruledst</i> rex-it, <i>he ruled</i> Pl. rex-îmus, <i>we ruled</i> rex-istis, <i>ye ruled</i> [ruled rex-êrunt (or -ere), <i>they</i>	rex-êrim, <i>I may</i> rex-êris, <i>thou mayst</i> rex-êrit, <i>he may</i> rex-erimus, <i>we may</i> rex-eritis, <i>ye may</i> rex-êrint, <i>they may</i>
Future Perfect.	S. rex-êro, <i>I shall</i> rex-êris, <i>thou wilt</i> rex-êrit, <i>he will</i> Pl. rex-erimus, <i>we shall</i> rex-eritis, <i>ye will</i> rex-êrint, <i>they will</i>	
Pluperfect.	S. rex-êram, <i>I had</i> rex-êras, <i>thou hadst</i> rex-êrat, <i>he had</i> Pl. rex-erâmus, <i>we had</i> rex-erâtis, <i>ye had</i> rex-êrant, <i>they had</i>	rex-isse, <i>I should</i> rex-isses, <i>thou wouldst</i> rex-isset, <i>he would</i> rex-issêmus, <i>we should</i> rex-issêtis, <i>ye would</i> rex-issent, <i>they would</i>
Gerunds { reg-endum, <i>ruling</i> reg-endi, <i>of ruling</i> reg-endo, <i>for or by ruling.</i>		

* Or 'have ruled.'

CONJUGATION.

VOICE.

Imperative Mood.	Infinitive.	Participles.
— reg-ě, <i>rule thou</i> — — reg-íte, <i>rule ye</i> —	reg-ěre, <i>to rule, or be ruling</i>	reg-ens, <i>ruling</i>
— reg-ító, <i>thou must rule</i> reg-ító, <i>he must rule</i> — reg-ítôte, <i>ye must rule</i> reg-unto, <i>they must rule</i>	rec-tūrus esse, <i>to be about to rule</i>	rec-tūrus, <i>about to rule</i>
	rex-isse, <i>to have ruled</i>	
Supines { rec-tum, <i>to rule</i> { rec-tu, <i>to be ruled.</i>		

	Indicative Mood.	Conjunctive Mood.
Present Tense.	S. Audī-o, <i>I hear</i> <i>audis, thou hearest</i> <i>audit, he hears</i> Pl. audi-mus, <i>we hear</i> <i>audis, ye hear</i> <i>audi-unt, they hear</i>	audi-am, <i>I may</i> <i>audi-as, thou mayst</i> <i>audi-at, he may</i> <i>audi-āmus, we may</i> <i>audi-ātis, ye may</i> <i>audi-ant, they may</i>
Future Simple.	S. audi-am, <i>I shall</i> <i>audi-es, thou wilt</i> <i>audi-et, he will</i> Pl. audi-ēmus, <i>we shall</i> <i>audi-ētis, ye will</i> <i>audi-ent, they will</i>	
Imperfect.	S. audi-ēbam, <i>I was</i> <i>audi-ēbas, thou wast</i> <i>audi-ēbat, he was</i> Pl. audi-ebāmus, <i>we were</i> <i>audi-ebātis, ye were</i> <i>audi-ēbant, they were</i>	audi-rem, <i>I might</i> <i>audi-res, thou mightst</i> <i>audi-ret, he might</i> <i>audi-rēmus, we might</i> <i>audi-rētis, ye might</i> <i>audi-rent, they might</i>
Perfect.	S. audi-vi, <i>I heard*</i> <i>audi-visti, thou heardst</i> <i>audi-vit, he heard</i> Pl. audi-vimus, <i>we heard</i> <i>audi-vistis, ye heard</i> [<i>heard</i>] <i>audi-vērunt (or -ere), they</i>	audi-vērim, <i>I may</i> <i>audi-vēris, thou mayst</i> <i>audi-vērit, he may</i> <i>audi-verimus, we may</i> <i>audi-veritis, ye may</i> <i>audi-vērint, they may</i>
Future Perfect.	S. audi-vēro, <i>I shall</i> <i>audi-vēris, thou wilt</i> <i>audi-vērit, he will</i> Pl. audi-verimus, <i>we shall</i> <i>audi-veritis, ye will</i> <i>audi-vērint, they will</i>	
Pluperfect.	S. audi-vēram, <i>I had</i> <i>audi-vēras, thou hadst</i> <i>audi-vērat, he had</i> Pl. audi-verāmus, <i>we had</i> <i>audi-verātis, ye had</i> <i>audi-vērant, they had</i>	audi-vissem, <i>I should</i> <i>audi-visses, thou wouldst</i> <i>audi-visset, he would</i> <i>audi-vissēmus, we should</i> <i>audi-vissētis, ye would</i> <i>audi-vissent, they would</i>
Gerunds {		audi-endum, <i>hearing</i> audi-endi, <i>of hearing</i> audi-endo, <i>for or by hearing.</i>

* Or 'have heard.'

CONJUGATION.

VOICE.

Imperative Mood.	Infinitive.	Participles.
— audi, <i>hear thou</i> — — audi-te, <i>hear ye</i> —	audi-re, <i>to hear or be hearing</i>	audi-ens, <i>hearing</i>
— audi-to, <i>thou must hear</i> audi-to, <i>he must hear</i> — audi-tôte, <i>ye must hear</i> audi-unto, <i>they must hear</i>	audi-tûrus esse, <i>to be about to hear</i>	audi-tûrus, <i>about to hear</i>
	audi-visse, <i>to have heard</i>	
<i>Supines</i> { audi-tum, <i>to hear</i> audi-tu, <i>to be heard.</i>		

§ 21.

THE FIRST

PASSIVE

	Indicative Mood.	Conjunctive Mood.
Present Tense.	S. Amor, <i>I am</i> amā-ris (or -re), <i>thou art</i> amā-tur, <i>he is</i> Pl. amā-mur, <i>we are</i> amā-mini, <i>ye are</i> amantur, <i>they are</i>	amer, <i>I may</i> amēris (or -re), <i>thou mayest</i> amētur, <i>he may</i> amēmur, <i>we may</i> amēmini, <i>ye may</i> amentur, <i>they may</i>
Future Simple.	S. amā-bor, <i>I shall</i> [wilt ama-bēris (or -re), <i>thou</i> ama-bitur, <i>he will</i> Pl. ama-bimur, <i>we shall</i> ama-bimini, <i>ye will</i> ama-buntur, <i>they will</i>	
Imperfect.	S. amā-bar, <i>I was</i> [wast amā-bāris (or -re), <i>thou</i> amā-bātur, <i>he was</i> Pl. amā-bāmur, <i>we were</i> amā-bāmini, <i>ye were</i> amā-bantur, <i>they were</i>	amā-rer, <i>I might</i> [mightst amā-rēris (or -re), <i>thou</i> amā-rētur, <i>he might</i> amā-rēmur, <i>we might</i> amā-remīni, <i>ye might</i> amā-rentur, <i>they might</i>
Perfect.	S. amā-tus sum, <i>I was</i> amā-tus es, <i>thou wast</i> amā-tus est, <i>he was</i> Pl. amā-ti sumus, <i>we were</i> amā-ti estis, <i>ye were</i> amā-ti sunt, <i>they were</i>	amā-tus sim, <i>I may</i> amā-tus sis, <i>thou mayest</i> amā-tus sit, <i>he may</i> amā-ti simus, <i>we may</i> amā-ti sitis, <i>ye may</i> amā-ti sint, <i>they may</i>
Future Perfect.	S. amā-tus ero, <i>I shall</i> amā-tus eris, <i>thou wilt</i> amā-tus erit, <i>he will</i> Pl. amā-ti erimus, <i>we shall</i> amā-ti eritis, <i>ye will</i> amā-ti erunt, <i>they will</i>	
Pluperfect.	S. amā-tus eram, <i>I had</i> amā-tus eras, <i>thou hadst</i> amā-tus erat, <i>he had</i> Pl. amā-ti erāmus, <i>we had</i> amā-ti erātis, <i>ye had</i> amā-ti erant, <i>they had</i>	amā-tus essem, <i>I should</i> amā-tus esses, <i>thou wouldst</i> amā-tus esset, <i>he would</i> amā-ti essemus, <i>we should</i> amā-ti essētis, <i>ye would</i> amā-ti essent, <i>they would</i>

* Or 'have been loved.'

CONJUGATION.

VOICE.

Imperative Mood.	Infinitive.	Participles.
— amā-re, <i>be thou loved</i> — — amā-mīni, <i>be ye loved</i> —	amā-ri, <i>to be loved</i>	
— amā-tor, <i>thou must be loved</i> amā-tor, <i>he must be loved</i> — — amāntor, <i>they must be loved</i>	amā-tum iri, <i>to be about to be loved</i>	amāndus, <i>meet to be loved</i>
	amā-tus esse, <i>to have been loved</i>	amā-tus, <i>loved</i>

§ 22.

THE SECOND

PASSIVE

	Indicative Mood.	Conjunctive Mood.
Present Tense.	<p>S. Mone-or, <i>I am</i> [art monē-ris (or -re), <i>thou</i> monē-tur, <i>he is</i></p> <p>Pl. monē-mur, <i>we are</i> monē-mīni, <i>ye are</i> monentur, <i>they are</i></p>	<p>monē-ar, <i>I may</i> [mayst mone-āris (or -re), <i>thou</i> mone-ātur, <i>he may</i> mone-āmur, <i>we may</i> mone-amīni, <i>ye may</i> mone-antur, <i>they may</i></p>
Future Simple.	<p>S. monē-bor, <i>I shall</i> [wilt monē-bēris (or -re), <i>thou</i> monē-bītur, <i>he will</i></p> <p>Pl. monē-bīmur, <i>we shall</i> monē-bimīni, <i>ye will</i> monē-buntur, <i>they will</i></p>	
Imperfect.	<p>S. monē-bar, <i>I was</i> [wast monē-bāris (or -re), <i>thou</i> monē-bātur, <i>he was</i></p> <p>Pl. monē-bāmur, <i>we were</i> monē-bamīni, <i>ye were</i> monē-bantur, <i>they were</i></p>	<p>monē-rer, <i>I might</i> [mightst monē-rēris (or -re), <i>thou</i> monē-rētur, <i>he might</i> monē-rēmur, <i>we might</i> monē-remīni, <i>ye might</i> monē-rentur, <i>they might</i></p>
Perfect.	<p>S. mon-ītus sum, <i>I was</i> mon-ītus es, <i>thou wast</i> mon-ītus est, <i>he was</i></p> <p>Pl. mon-īti sumus, <i>we were</i> mon-īti estis, <i>ye were</i> mon-īti sunt, <i>they were</i></p>	<p>mon-ītus sim, <i>I may</i> mon-ītus sis, <i>thou mayst</i> mon-ītus sit, <i>he may</i> mon-īti simus, <i>we may</i> mon-īti sitis, <i>ye may</i> mon-īti sint, <i>they may</i></p>
Future Perfect.	<p>S. mon-ītus ero, <i>I shall</i> mon-ītus eris, <i>thou wilt</i> mon-ītus erit, <i>he will</i></p> <p>Pl. mon-īti erīmus, <i>we shall</i> mon-īti erītis, <i>ye will</i> mon-īti erunt, <i>they will</i></p>	
Pluperfect.	<p>S. mon-ītus eram, <i>I had</i> mon-ītus eras, <i>thou hadst</i> mon-ītus erat, <i>he had</i></p> <p>Pl. mon-īti erāmus, <i>we had</i> mon-īti erātis, <i>ye had</i> mon-īti erant, <i>they had</i></p>	<p>mon-ītus essem, <i>I should</i> mon-ītus esses, <i>thou wouldst</i> mon-ītus esset, <i>he would</i> mon-īti essemus, <i>we should</i> mon-īti essētis, <i>ye would</i> mon-īti essent, <i>they would</i></p>

* Or 'have been advised.'

CONJUGATION.

VOICE.

Imperative Mood.	Infinitive.	Participles.
— monē-re, <i>be thou advised</i> — — monē-mīni, <i>be ye advised</i> —	monē-ri, <i>to be advised</i>	
— monē-tor, <i>thou must be advised</i> monē-tor, <i>he must be advised</i> — — monentor, <i>they must be advised</i>	mon-ītum iri	monendus, <i>meet to be advised</i>
	mon-ītus esse, <i>to have been advised</i>	mon-ītus, <i>advised</i>

§ 23.

THE THIRD

PASSIVE

	Indicative Mood.	Conjunctive Mood.
Present Tense.	S. Rēg-or, <i>I am</i> reg-ēris (<i>or-re</i>), <i>thou art</i> reg-itur, <i>he is</i> Pl. reg-imur, <i>we are</i> reg-imīni, <i>ye are</i> reg-untur, <i>they are</i>	reg-ar, <i>I may</i> reg-āris (<i>or-re</i>), <i>thou mayst</i> reg-ātur, <i>he may</i> reg-āmur, <i>we may</i> reg-amīni, <i>ye may</i> reg-antur, <i>they may</i>
Future Simple.	S. reg-ar, <i>I shall</i> [<i>wilt</i> reg-ēris (<i>or-re</i>), <i>thou</i> reg-ētur, <i>he will</i> Pl. reg-ēmur, <i>we shall</i> reg-emīni, <i>ye will</i> reg-entur, <i>they will</i>	
Imperfect.	S. reg-ēbar, <i>I was</i> [<i>wast</i> reg-ēbāris (<i>or-re</i>), <i>thou</i> reg-ēbātur, <i>he was</i> Pl. reg-ēbāmur, <i>we were</i> reg-ēbamini, <i>ye were</i> reg-ēbantur, <i>they were</i>	reg-ērer, <i>I might</i> [<i>mightst</i> reg-erēris (<i>or-re</i>), <i>thou</i> reg-erētur, <i>he might</i> reg-erēmur, <i>we might</i> reg-erēmīni, <i>ye might</i> reg-erentur, <i>they might</i>
Perfect.	S. rec-tus sum, <i>I was</i> rec-tus es, <i>thou wast</i> rec-tus est, <i>he was</i> Pl. rec-ti sumus, <i>we were</i> rec-ti estis, <i>ye were</i> rec-ti sunt, <i>they were</i>	rec-tus sim, <i>I may</i> rec-tus sis, <i>thou mayst</i> rec-tus sit, <i>he may</i> rec-ti simus, <i>we may</i> rec-ti sitis, <i>ye may</i> rec-ti sint, <i>they may</i>
Future Perfect.	S. rec-tus ero, <i>I shall</i> rec-tus eris, <i>thou wilt</i> rec-tus erit, <i>he will</i> Pl. rec-ti erimus, <i>we shall</i> rec-ti eritis, <i>ye will</i> rec-ti erunt, <i>they will</i>	
Pluperfect.	S. rec-tus eram, <i>I had</i> rec-tus eras, <i>thou hadst</i> rec-tus erat, <i>he had</i> Pl. rec-ti erāmus, <i>we had</i> rec-ti erātis, <i>ye had</i> rec-ti erant, <i>they had</i>	rec-tus essem, <i>I should</i> rec-tus esses, <i>thou wouldst</i> rec-tus esset, <i>he would</i> rec-ti essemus, <i>we should</i> rec-ti essētis, <i>ye would</i> rec-ti essent, <i>they would</i>

* Or 'have been ruled.'

CONJUGATION.

VOICE.

Imperative Mood.	Infinitive.	Participles.
— reg-ěre, <i>be thou ruled</i> — — reg-imīni, <i>be ye ruled</i> —	reg-i, <i>to be ruled</i>	
— reg-ītor, <i>thou must be ruled</i> reg-ītor, <i>he must be ruled</i> — — reg-untor, <i>they must be ruled</i>	rec-tum iri	reg-endus, <i>meet to be ruled</i>
	rec-tus esse, <i>to have been ruled</i>	rec-tus, <i>ruled</i>

§ 24.

THE FOURTH

PASSIVE

	Indicative Mood.	Conjunctive Mood.
Present Tense.	S. Audi-or, <i>I am</i> audi-ris (or-re), <i>thou art</i> audi-tur, <i>he is</i> Pl. audi-mur, <i>we are</i> audi-mini, <i>ye are</i> audi-untur, <i>they are</i>	audi-ar, <i>I may</i> [mayst audi-aris (or-re), <i>thou</i> audi-atur, <i>he may</i> audi-āmur, <i>we may</i> audi-amini, <i>ye may</i> audi-antur, <i>they may</i>
Future Simple.	S. audi-ar, <i>I shall</i> [wilt audi-ēris (or-re), <i>thou</i> audi-etur, <i>he will</i> Pl. audi-ēmur, <i>we shall</i> audi-emini, <i>ye will</i> audi-entur, <i>they will</i>	
Imperfect.	S. audi-ēbar, <i>I was</i> [wast audi-ēbāris (or-re), <i>thou</i> audi-ēbātur, <i>he was</i> Pl. audi-ēbāmur, <i>we were</i> audi-ēbamini, <i>ye were</i> audi-ēbantur, <i>they were</i>	audi-rer, <i>I might</i> [mightst audi-rēris (or-re), <i>thou</i> audi-rētur, <i>he might</i> audi-rēmur, <i>we might</i> audi-remini, <i>ye might</i> audi-rentur, <i>they might</i>
Perfect.	S. audi-tus sum, <i>I was</i> audi-tus es, <i>thou wast</i> audi-tus est, <i>he was</i> P. audi-ti sumus, <i>we were</i> audi-ti estis, <i>ye were</i> audi-ti sunt, <i>they were</i>	audi-tus sim, <i>I may</i> audi-tus sis, <i>thou mayst</i> audi-tus sit, <i>he may</i> audi-ti simus, <i>we may</i> audi-ti sitis, <i>ye may</i> audi-ti sint, <i>they may</i>
Future Perfect.	S. audi-tus ero, <i>I shall</i> audi-tus eris, <i>thou wilt</i> audi-tus erit, <i>he will</i> Pl. audi-ti erimus, <i>we shall</i> audi-ti eritis, <i>ye will</i> audi-ti erunt, <i>they will</i>	
Pluperfect.	S. audi-tus eram, <i>I had</i> audi-tus eras, <i>thou hadst</i> audi-tus erat, <i>he had</i> Pl. audi-ti erāmus, <i>we had</i> audi-ti erātis, <i>ye had</i> audi-ti erant, <i>they had</i>	audi-tus essem, <i>I should</i> audi-tus esses, <i>thou wouldst</i> audi-tus esset, <i>he would</i> audi-ti essemus, <i>we should</i> audi-ti essētis, <i>ye would</i> audi-ti essent, <i>they would</i>

* Or 'have been heard.'

CONJUGATION.

VOICE.

Imperative Mood.	Infinitive.	Participles.
— audi-re, <i>be thou heard</i> — audi-mīni, <i>be ye heard</i> —	audi-ri, <i>to be heard</i>	
— audi-tor, <i>thou must be heard</i> audi-tor, <i>he must be heard</i> — audi-untor, <i>they must be heard</i>	audi-tum iri	audi-endus, <i>meet to be heard</i>
	audi-tus esse, <i>to have been heard</i>	audi-tus, <i>heard</i>

CONJUGATION.

§ 25.

In order to conjugate a Latin Verb, it is necessary to know :

(1) The Present Indic. Act. 1st Person ; (2) The Infinitive Pres. Act. ; (3) The Perfect Indic. Act. 1st Person ; (4) The Supine in *-um*. For from these the other Tenses may be derived. As, amo, amāre, amāvi, amātum.

But it is useful, in conjugating, to mention also the 2nd Person Sing. Pres. Indic. Act., the Gerunds, Supines, and Participles.

ACTIVE VOICE.

	1st Conj.	2nd Conj.	3rd Conj.	4th Conj.
1 Pers. Ind. Pr.	am-o	mon-eo	reg-o	aud-io
2 Pers. Ind. Pr.	am-as	mon-es	reg-is	aud-is
Infinitive . .	am-āre	mon-ēre	reg-ēre	aud-īre
Perfect . . .	am-āvi	mon-ŭi	rex-i	aud-ivi
Gerund in <i>dum</i>	am-andum	mon-endum	reg-endum	aud-iendum
„ <i>di</i> .	am-andi	mon-endi	reg-endi	aud-iendi
„ <i>do</i> .	am-ando	mon-endo	reg-endo	aud-iendo
Supine in <i>um</i> .	am-ātum	mon-ītum	rect-um	aud-ītum
„ <i>u</i> .	am-ātu	mon-itu	rect-u	aud-itu
Partic. Present	am-ans	mon-ens	reg-ens	aud-iens
„ Future	am-atūrus	mon-itūrus	rect-ūrus	aud-itūrus

PASSIVE VOICE.

	1st Conj.	2nd Conj.	3rd Conj.	4th Conj.
1 Pers. Ind. Pr.	am-or	mon-eor	reg-or	aud-ior
2 Pers. Ind. Pr.	am-āris	mon-ēris	reg-ēris	aud-iris
Infinitive . .	am-āri	mon-ēri	reg-i	aud-iri
Infin. Perf. and Plupf. . .	amatus esse, <i>to have been loved</i>	monitus esse, <i>to have been ad- vised</i>	rectus esse, <i>to have been ruled</i>	auditus esse, <i>to have been heard</i>
Infin. Fut. . .	amatum iri, <i>to be about to be loved</i>	monitum iri, <i>to be about to be ad- vised</i>	rectum iri, <i>to be about to be ruled</i>	auditum iri, <i>to be about to be heard</i>
Perfect . . .	am-ātus sum	mon-ītus sum	rect-us sum	aud-ītussum
Partic. Perfect	am-ātus	mon-ītus	rect-us	aud-ītus
„ in <i>dus</i>	am-andus	mon-endus	reg-endus	aud-iendus

Verbs in *io* of the Third Conjugation sometimes throw away *i*, sometimes retain it : as,

Active : capi-o, *I take*, cap-is ; cēp-i ; cap-ēre ; capi-endum, capi-endi, capi-endo ; cap-tum, capt-u ; capi-ens, capt-ūrus.

Passive : capi-or, cap-ēris ; capt-us sum ; cap-i ; capt-us, capi-endus.

DEPONENT VERBS.

§ 26.

Deponent Verbs follow the Conjugation of the Passive voice, but have the meaning of the Active, and take Gerunds, Supines, and Participles Active. Transitive Verbs are those which *act on* an Object: as, *moneo* (hortor) *Lucium*, *I advise* (*exhort*) *Lucius*. Intransitive Verbs have no Object: as, *sto*, *I stand*; *morior*, *I die*.

(a) CONJUGATION OF TRANSITIVE DEPONENTS.

	1st Conj. <i>hunt</i>	2nd Conj. <i>fear</i>	3rd Conj. <i>use</i>	4th Conj. <i>divide</i>
1 Pers. Pres. Ind.	ven-or	ver-eor	ut-or	part-ior
2 Pers. Pres. Ind.	ven-āris	ver-ēris	ut-ēris	part-iris
Infinitive Pres.	ven-āri	ver-ēri	ut-i	part-iri
Perfect . . .	ven-ātus sum	ver-ītus sum	us-us sum	part-ītus sum
Gerund in <i>dum</i>	ven-andum	ver-endum	ut-endum	part-iendum
" <i>di</i> . .	ven-andi	ver-endi	ut-endi	part-iendi
" <i>do</i> . .	ven-ando	ver-endo	ut-endo	part-iendo
Gerundive . .	ven-andus	ver-endus	ut-endus	part-iendus
Supine in <i>um</i> .	ven-ātum	ver-ītum	us-um	part-ītum
" <i>u</i> . .	ven-ātu	ver-ītu	us-u	part-ītu
Part. Pres. . .	ven-ans	ver-ens	ut-ens	part-iens
" Perf. . .	ven-ātus	ver-ītus	us-us	part-ītus
" Fut. . .	ven-atūrus	ver-itūrus	us-ūrus	part-itūrus

Intransitive Deponents want the supine in *-u* and participle in *-us*.

(b) CONJUGATION OF INTRANSITIVE DEPONENTS.

	1st Conj. <i>wander</i>	2nd Conj.	3rd Conj. <i>glide</i>	4th Conj. <i>fawn</i>
1 Pers. Pr. Ind.	vag-or	—	lab-or	bland-ior
2 Pers. Pr. Ind.	vag-āris	—	lab-ēris	bland-iris
Infin. Pres. . .	vag-ātus sum	—	lab-i	bland-iri
Perfect . . .	vag-āri	—	lap-sus sum	bland-ītus sum
Ger. in <i>dum</i>	vag-andum	—	lab-endum	bland-iendum
" <i>di</i> . .	vag-andi	—	lab-endi	bland-iendi
" <i>do</i> . .	vag-ando	—	lab-endo	bland-iendo
Sup. in <i>um</i> . .	vag-ātum	—	lap-sum	bland-ītum
Part. Pres. . .	vag-ans	—	lab-ens	bland-iens
" Perf. . .	vag-ātus	—	lap-sus	bland-ītus
" Fut. . .	vag-atūrus	—	lap-sūrus	bland-itūrus

OBSERVATIONS ON THE VERBS.

§ 27.

- (1) In the Passive Tenses formed with the Auxiliary Verb *sum*, *fui* may be used for *sum*, *fuëram* for *ëram*, *fuëro* for *ëro*, *fuërim* for *sim*, and *fuissem* for *essem*, with a stronger past force : as,

<i>amätus</i>	<i>sum, or fui, I was, or have been</i>	} <i>loved.</i> <i>advised.</i> <i>ruled.</i> <i>heard.</i>
<i>monitus</i>	<i>ëram, or fuëram, I had been</i>	
<i>rectus</i>	<i>ëro, or fuëro, I shall have been</i>	
<i>auditus</i>	<i>sim, or fuërim, I may have been</i> <i>essem, or fuissem, I should have been</i>	

- (2) The Participles in *-rus* and *-dus* may be conjugated with all the Moods and Tenses of the Verb *sum*; and this is called the Periphrastic Conjugation : as,

ACTIVE VOICE.

<i>amatürus</i>	<i>sum,</i>	<i>I am</i>	} <i>about to be loved.</i>
	<i>eram,</i>	<i>I was</i>	
	<i>fui,</i>	<i>I have been</i>	
	<i>ero,</i>	<i>I shall be</i>	
	<i>fuero,</i>	<i>I shall have been</i>	

PASSIVE VOICE.

<i>amandus</i>	<i>sum,</i>	<i>I am</i>	} <i>meet to be loved.</i>
	<i>eram,</i>	<i>I was</i>	
	<i>fui,</i>	<i>I have been</i>	
	<i>ero,</i>	<i>I shall be</i>	
	<i>fuero,</i>	<i>I shall have been</i>	

DEFECTIVE VERBS.

§ 28.

Defective Verbs are such as want many of the usual parts of a Verb : as, *aio*, *I say*; *inquam*, *say I*; *memini*, *I remember*, etc.

Impersonal Verbs are conjugated only in the Third Persons Singular of the Proper Moods, and in the Infinitive Mood. They have no Passive Voice. The principal Impersonals are of the 2nd Conjugation :—

oportet, decet, dedēcet,	taedet atque misēret,
piget, pudet, poenitet,	libet, licet, et liquet.*

ANOMALOUS VERBS.

§ 29.

Anomalous Verbs are such as do not form all their parts according to the common rules.

CONJUGATION OF ANOMALOUS VERBS.

	1. <i>am able</i>	2. <i>wish</i>	3. <i>not-wish</i>	4. <i>wish- rather</i>
1 Pers. Pres. . .	possum	volo	nolo	malo
2 Pers. Pres. . .	potes	vis	nonvis	mavis
Inf. Pres. . . .	posse	velle	nolle	malle
Perfect	potui	volui	nolui	malui
	potuisse	voluisse	noluisse	maluisse
Participle Pres. .	(potens)	volens	nolens	malens
	5. <i>bear</i>	6. <i>am made</i>	7. <i>go</i>	
1 Pers. Pres. . .	fero	fio	eo	
2 Pers. Pres. . .	fers	fīs	is	
Infinitive Pres. .	ferre	fiēri	i-re	
Perfect	tuli	factus esse	i-vi	
	tulisse	factum iri	i-visse	
		faciendus		
Gerund in <i>dum</i> . .	ferendum	—	eundum	
„ <i>di</i> . . .	ferendi	—	eundi	
„ <i>do</i> . . .	ferendo	—	eundo	
Supine in <i>um</i> . .	latum	—	i-tum	
„ <i>u</i>	latu	—	i-tu	
Part. Pres. . . .	ferens	—	i-ens (eunt-is)	
„ Future . . .	latūrus	—	i-tūrus	

NOTE 1.—Fero (Passive) has Pres. Ind. 2. ferris; 3. fertur; Inf. ferri; Perf. latus sum, etc. The other forms are regular.

NOTE 2.—Fiō is the Passive of facio, *I make*.

NOTE 3.—Edo, *I eat*, often changes some of its forms as follows :

Pres. 2nd Pers.	3rd Pers.	Inf. .	Imperf. Conj.
ēdis or es	ēdit or est	edēre or esse	edērem or essem.
Pres. Conj. ēdim, ēdis, ēdit, is used. Other forms are regular.			

* It behoves, it seems, it misseems,
it irks, it shames, it repents,

it wearies, it moves-with-pity,
it pleases, it is allowed, it is clear.

§ 30.

TENSE-FORMATION OF

		INDICATIVE MOOD.					
		Singular.			Plural.		
Present Tense.	1.	2.	3.	1.	2.	3.	
	Possum	pot-es	pot-est	possūmus	pot-estis	possunt	
	volo	vis	vult	volūmus	vultis	volunt	
	nolo	nonvis	nonvult	nolūmus	nonvultis	nolunt	
	malo	mavis	mavult	malūmus	mavultis	malunt	
	fero	fers	fert	ferīmus	fertis	ferunt	
	fio	fis	fit	fi-mus	fitis	fiunt	
	eo	is	it	imus	itis	eunt	
Future Simple.	pot-	ēro	ēris	ērit	erimus	eritis	ērunt
	vol-	} am	es	et	ēmus	ētis	ent
	nol-						
	mal-						
	fer-						
	fī-	bo	bis	bit	bīmus	bītis	bunt
Imperfect.	pot-	ēram	ēras	ērat	erāmus	erātis	ērant
	vol-	} eham	ebas	ebat	ebāmus	ebātis	ebant
	nol-						
	mal-						
	fer-						
	fī-	bam	bas	bat	bamus	batis	bant
Perfect.	pot-	} ui	uisti	uit	uimus	uistis	uerunt
	vol-						or ere
	nol-						
	mal-	i	isti	it	īmus	istis	ērunt or
	tul-						ēre
	i-	vi	visti	vit	vimus	vistis	verunt
Future Perfect.	pot-	} uero	ueris	uerit	uerimus	ueritis	uerint
	vol-						
	nol-						
	mal-	ēro	ēris	ērit	erimus	eritis	ērint
	tul-						
	i-	vero	veris	verit	verimus	veritis	verint
Pluperfect.	pot-	} ueram	ueras	uerat	ueramus	ueratis	uerant
	vol-						
	nol-						
	mal-	ēram	ēras	ērat	erāmus	erātis	ērant
	tul-						
	i-	veram	veras	verat	veramus	veratis	verant

ANOMALOUS VERBS.

		CONJUNCTIVE MOOD.					
		Singular.			Plural.		
Present Tense.	Pos- vel- nol- mal- fer- fi- e-	1. sim	2. sis	3. sit	1. simus	2. sitis	3. sint
		im	is	it	imus	itis	int
		am	as	at	āmus	ātis	ant
Imperfect.	poss- vell- noll- mall- ferr- fier- ir-	em	es	et	ēmus	ētis	ent
Perfect.	pot- vol- nol- mal- tul-	uerim	ueris	uerit	uerimus	ueritis	uerint
		ērīm	ēris	ērit	erimus	eritis	ērīnt
	i-	verim	veris	verit	verimus	veritis	verint
Pluperfect.	pot- vol- nol- mal- tul-	uissem	uisses	uisset	uissemus	uissetis	uisSENT
		issem	isses	isset	issēmūs	issētis	issent
	i-	vissem	visSES	visset	vissemus	vissetis	visSENT
IMPERATIVE MOOD.							
Present.							
Singular.				Plural.			
(3)	2. noli			2. nolite			
(5)	fer			ferte			
(6)	fī			fite			
(7)	i			ite			
Future.							
(3)	2. nolīto	3. nolīto		2. nolitōte	3. nolunto		
(5)	ferto	ferto		fertōte	ferunto		
(7)	ito	ito		itōte	eunto		

(For the parts
of VERB INFI-
NITE, see Form
of Conjugation,
§ 29.)

PARTICLES.

§ 31.

The undeclined Parts of Speech (Adverbs, Prepositions, Conjunctions, Interjections) are called Particles.

A. ADVERBS qualify Verbs, Adjectives, and Adverbs.

(1) Adverbs of Place ask and answer questions about Place: as, Ubi, *where?* Quo, *whither?* Unde, *whence?* etc.: as,

hic, <i>here</i>	ibi, <i>illic, there</i>	ubique, <i>everywhere</i>
huc, <i>hither</i>	eo, <i>illuc, thither</i>	
hinc, <i>hence</i>	inde, <i>illinc, thence</i>	undique, <i>from all sides</i>

(2) Adverbs of Time ask and answer questions about Time: as, Quando, *when?* as,

nunc, <i>now</i>	saepe, <i>often</i>	semper, <i>always</i>
tunc, <i>tum, then</i>	raro, <i>seldom</i>	nunquam, <i>never</i>

(3) Adverbs of Number ask and answer the question Quoties, *how often?* as,

semel, <i>once</i>	bis, <i>twice</i>	ter, <i>thrice, etc.</i>
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(4) Adverbs of Description express Manner, Quality, Quantity, etc. Most are derived from Adjectives, and end in e, ter, or o: as,

benē, <i>well</i>	malē, <i>ill</i>	miserē, <i>wretchedly</i>
fortiter, <i>bravely</i>	sapienter, <i>wisely</i>	falsō, <i>falsely</i>

Many of these have forms of Comparison in us, ē: for which see § 12.

NOTE.—Adverbs of Denial are: non, haud, *not*.

B. PREPOSITIONS govern Cases of Nouns.

(1) Prepositions which govern the Accusative Case:

ante, apud, ad, adversus,
circum, circa, citra, cis,
contra, intra, extra, erga,
infra, inter, juxta, ob,
penes, pone, post and praeter,
prope, propter, per, secundum,
supra, versus, ultra, trans.

(2) Prepositions which govern the Ablative Case :

a, ab, absque, coram, de,
palam, clam, cum, ex, and e,
sine, tenus, pro and prae.*

(3) Prepositions which govern the Accusative or Ablative:

super, subter, sub, and in.

C. CONJUNCTIONS link Words, Sentences, and Clauses.
They are of various kinds :

1. Co-ordinative.

- | | |
|--|---|
| (1) et, atque, ac, -que, <i>and</i> ; | (3) quam, ut, <i>than, as</i> . |
| nec, neque, <i>neither, nor</i> . | (4) sed, autem, verum, vero, <i>but</i> . |
| (2) aut, vel, -ve, <i>either, or</i> . | (5) nam, enim, <i>for, etc</i> . |

2. Subordinative.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| (1) ut, <i>in order that</i> ; | (3) quum, <i>when, since</i> ; |
| ne, <i>lest</i> . | dum, <i>whilst</i> . |
| (2) quia, quod, <i>because</i> . | (4) si, <i>if</i> . |
| | nisi, <i>unless, etc</i> . |

D. INTERJECTIONS are Particles of Exclamation, and are used either without a Case or with the Vocative Case, sometimes with the Accusative or Nominative. Such are :

O, O !	eheu, heu, hei, <i>alas</i> !
a or ah, <i>alas</i> !	en, ecce, <i>lo</i> !

* Prepositions with English :

(1) ante, <i>before</i> apud, <i>at, among, in, with</i> ad, <i>to, at</i> adversus, <i>toward, against</i> circum, <i>around</i> circa, <i>about</i> citra, <i>cis, on the near side of</i> contra, <i>against</i> intra, <i>within</i> extra, <i>without</i> erga, <i>towards</i> infra, <i>below</i> inter, <i>between, among</i> juxta, <i>adjoining to, next</i>	Govern Accusative.	ob, <i>over against, by reason of</i> penes, <i>in the power of</i> pone, <i>behind</i> post, <i>after, behind</i> praeter, <i>beside, along</i> prope, <i>near</i> propter, <i>nigh, on account of</i> per, <i>through, by</i> secundum, <i>next to, along,</i> <i>according to</i> supra, <i>above</i> trans, <i>across, over</i> versus, <i>towards</i> ultra, <i>beyond</i>	Govern Accusative.
(2) a, ab, <i>by, from</i> absque, <i>without</i> coram, <i>in the presence of</i> de, <i>down from, from, con-</i> <i>cerning</i> palam, <i>in sight of</i> clam, <i>without the knowledge of</i>	Govern Ablative.	cum, <i>with</i> ex, e, <i>out of, from</i> sine, <i>without</i> tenus, <i>as far as</i> pro, <i>before, for, instead of</i> prae, <i>before, owing to, com-</i> <i>pared with</i>	Govern Ablative.
(3) super, <i>over, upon</i> subter, <i>beneath</i> sub, <i>up to, under (Acc.) ;</i> <i>under (Abl.)</i>	Govern Accus. or Abl.	in, <i>into, against (Acc.) ; in,</i> <i>upon, among (Abl.)</i>	Govern Accus. or Abl.

SYNTAXIS MINIMA.

A. THE FOUR CONCORDS.

§ 32.

- I. The Finite Verb agrees with its Nominative in Number and Person :

<i>tu doces,</i> <i>thou teachest.</i>	<i>magister docet,</i> <i>the master teaches.</i>
<i>nos discimus,</i> <i>we learn.</i>	<i>libri leguntur,</i> <i>books are read.</i>

OBS.—Nominatives of Pronouns are implied in the endings of Verbs and may be left out, unless wanted to give emphasis ; as, *doces, thou teachest ; discimus, we learn.*

§ 33.

- II. The Adjective agrees in Gender, Number, and Case with the word to which it is attributed :

hic bonus magister docet illos pueros bonos,
this good master teaches those good boys.
patria civium bonorum est felicissima,
the country of good citizens is very happy.

OBS.—Adjectives are often used as Substantives (*man* or *men* being implied if they are Masc. ; *thing* or *things*, if they are Neuter) : as, *sapiens, a wise-man ; boni, good-men ; omnia, all-things.*

§ 34.

- III. The Substantive agrees in Case with the word to which it is apposite :

nos pueri docemur a Lollio, magistro optimo,
we boys are-taught by Lollius, a-very-good master.
Lollius est magister optimus,
Lollius is a very-good master.

§ 35.

- IV. The Relative *qui, quae, quod*, agrees with its Antecedent in Gender, Number, and Person :

tu, mater, quae doces, cara es pueris quos amas,
thou, mother, who teachest, art dear to-the-boys whom thou-lovest.

OBS.—*Qui* begins a new Clause, and is put in the case which its clause requires.

B. CASES.

§ 36.

- I. Copulative Verbs (as, sum, forem, fio, exsisto, nascor, videor, with Passive Verbs of *making, calling, and thinking*) have usually the same Case before and after them :

<i>vita est brevis,</i> <i>life is short.</i>	<i>scimus vitam esse brevem,</i> <i>we-know that-life is short.</i>
<i>pueri fiunt viri,</i> <i>boys become men.</i>	<i>constat pueros fieri viros,</i> <i>it-is-clear that-boys become men.</i>

Obs.—(1) That which is spoken of is called the Subject: as magister; what is said of it is called the Predicate: as, docet. If the Predicate is a Copulative Verb and a Case of a Substantive or Adjective, the latter is called the Complement: as, brevis, viri. (2) The Subject of a Finite Verb is a Nominative (§ 32). The Subject of an Infinitive Verb is an Accusative (vitam, pueros). (3) An Adjective Complement (brevis, brevem) is attributed to the Subject (§ 33): a Substantive Complement (viri, viros) is apposite to the Subject (§ 34).

§ 37.

- II. The Accusative is the Case of the Object, and is governed by Transitive Verbs :

<i>mater alit pullos,</i> <i>the mother feeds the young-birds.</i>	<i>in primis venerāre Deum,</i> <i>first-of-all worship God.</i>
---	---

also by many Prepositions (§ 31, B.) :

<i>ante noctem rediimus ad urbem,</i> <i>before night we-returned to the city.</i>

Obs.—Transitive Verbs are sometimes called Quid-Verbs.

§ 38.

- III. The Dative is the Case of the Recipient, and is governed by many Adjectives and Verbs :

<i>utilis est patriae qui virtūti favet,</i> <i>he-is useful to his country, who favours virtue.</i>
<i>quod damus pauperibus, Deo damus,</i> <i>what we give to the poor, we give to God.</i>
<i>urbi pater est urbique maritus,</i> <i>he-is a father for-the-city and a husband for-the-city.</i>

Obs.—Verbs which by their meaning suggest a Recipient, as faveo, are called Trajective, or Cui-Verbs. If they are also Transitive, they are called Cui-Quid (Trajective-Transitive) Verbs. But a Dative *for which* anything is or is-done, may be joined to almost any Verb or Adjective. See third Example.

§ 39.

- IV. 1. The Ablative is the Case of Circumstance, and is governed by Adjectives and Verbs, also by Substantives and Prepositions (§ 31, *B.*):

contentus est opibus parvis,
he is content with little wealth.
injuria fit vi aut fraude,
wrong is done by-force or by-fraud.
vir est nullā fide,
he is a man of-no credit.
dux ab hoste in carcere necatus est,
the general was killed in prison by the enemy.

2. Comparatives take an Ablative of the Thing compared:

quid mollius undā est?
what is softer than water?

§ 40.

- V. 1. The Genitive is the Case of the Possessor; it is also governed by Substantives, Adjectives, and a few Verbs:

singulōrum opes sunt divitiæ civitatis,
the resources of-individuals are the riches of-the-state.
Gallia est plena civium, fertilis segetum,
Gaul is full of-citizens, fruitful of-corn-crops.
miseret me tui, quem stultitiæ tuæ non pudet,
I pity you, who are-not ashamed of-your folly.

2. The Distributive Genitive is governed by Partitive words:

multi Belgarum sunt optimi militum,
many of-the-Belgians are the best of-the-soldiers.

§ 41.

- VI. The Vocative is the Case of one addressed, and stands out of the Sentence without or with an Interjection:

audi, fili (vel O fili),
hear, son (or O son).

C. THE VERB INFINITE.

§ 42.

- I. The Infinitive is a Neuter Verb-Noun, used as a Nominative or Accusative:

mentiri turpe est,
to-lie is base.

mentiri turpe habeto,
hold lying base.

As Prolative, it follows many Verbs and Adjectives :

non omnes possunt fieri philosophi,
not all-men can become philosophers.
 frigus dicitur nocuisse militibus,
cold is-said to-have-hurt the soldiers.
 ambo cantare parati sunt,
both are prepared to sing.

II. Gerunds and Supines are Cases of the Infinitive :

venio ad spectandum, <i>I-come to see.</i>	loquor de spectando, <i>I-speak of seeing.</i>
cupidus sum spectandi, <i>I-am desirous of-seeing.</i>	venio spectatum, <i>I-come to-see.</i>
oblector spectando, <i>I-am-amused with-seeing.</i>	digna spectatu, <i>things-worthy to-be-seen.</i>

PARSING SCHEME.

State what Part of Speech each word in a Sentence is, and if

- (1) A SUBSTANTIVE . . Give its Case — Number — Nom. Sing. — Genitive—Declension—Gender (give rule)—Verb to which it stands as Subject or Object (give rule).
- (2) AN ADJECTIVE . . Give its Case—Gender—Number—Nom. Sing. What is it declined like? What does it agree with?
- (3) A VERB : } . . Give its Person—Number—Tense—Mood—Conjugation—Voice—Principal Parts (see § 25)—Subject—Object.
- (α) Finite }
- (β) Infinitive. . . (1) Give the Finite Verb to which it is subject or object. (2) Give the word it follows as Prolative.
- (γ) Participle . . Parse as Adjective *and* as Verb.
- (4) PRONOUNS . . . (α) Personal Pronouns follow the rules of Substantives. Possessive follow the rules of Adjectives. Demonstrative may be treated as either Substantives or Adjectives. (β) Relative.—Give the word to which it relates (its antecedent). What Gender and Number is it? why? What case is it? why?
- (5) ADVERB . . . What word does it qualify? Give its degrees of Comparison and the Adjective it is derived from.
- (6) PREPOSITION . . What word does it govern? Give the other Prepositions governing the same Case.

OF THE GENDER OF NOUNS.

(A.) GENERAL RULES.

- (1) MASCULINE, Names of . . . Men—Peoples—Gods—Winds—
Months—Mountains—Rivers.
- (2) FEMININE . . . Trees — Goddesses — Women —
Countries—Cities—Islands.
- (3) NEUTER Indeclinable words.

COMMON.

adolescens, *young person*
advena, *new comer*
ales, *bird*
anguis, *snake*
artifex, *artist*
auctor, *author*
bos, *ox or cow*
canis, *dog*
civis, *citizen*
comes, *companion*
conjux, *husband or wife*
conviva, *guest*
custos, *guardian*
dama, *deer*
dux, *leader*
exul, *exile*
grus, *crane*
heres, *heir*
incola, *inhabitant*

index, *informers*
infans, *infant*
interpre, *interpreter*
judex, *judge*
juvenis, *young person*
municeps, *burgess*
obses, *hostage*
parens, *parent*
princeps, *prince*
sacerdos, *priest or priestess*
satelles, *body-guard*
serpens, *serpent*
sus, *swine*
talpa, *mole*
testis, *witness*
tigris, *tiger*
vates, *seer*
vindex, *avenger*

(B.) GENDER IN THE DECLENSIONS.

FIRST DECLENSION.

ENDINGS.

M. -as, -es.**F.** -a, -e.

EXCEPTIONS.

M. Names of Men: as, Galba, Caligula.Names of classes of Men: as, nauta, *a sailor*; poeta, *a poet*.

SECOND DECLENSION.

ENDINGS.

M. -us, -er. **N.** -um.

EXCEPTIONS.

F. *Alvus*, paunch; *Arctus*, the Bear; *carbasus*, canvas; *colus*, distaff; *humus*, ground; *pampinus*, vine-leaf. **N.** *Virus*, venom; *pelagus*, sea. **M.** and **N.** *Vulgus*, common people.

THIRD DECLENSION.

ENDINGS.

M. { -er, -es, increasing in Gen.
-o, -or, -os.

EXCEPTIONS.

N. *Acer*, maple; *cadaver*, carcass; *iter*, journey; *papaver*, poppy; *piper*, pepper; *siler*, withy; *tuber*, mushroom; *uber*, udder; *ver*, spring; *verber*, blow. **F.** *margo*, margin).
F. *Caro*, flesh; *echo*, echo; and words in -io, as, *oratio*, a speech (except, **M.** things which you can see or handle, as, *unio*, a pearl; *papilio*, a butterfly).
F. *Compes*, fetter; *merces*, reward; *merges*, sheaf; *quies*, rest; *seges*, corn-crop; *teges*, mat. **F.** *Arbor*, tree.
N. *Æs*, copper. **N.** *Æquor*, sea; *marmor*, marble; *cor*, heart.
F. Words ending in *do* and *go* (except, **M.** *cardo*, hinge; *ligo*, spade; *ordo*, order. **M.** and **N.** *Cos*, whetstone; *dos*, dowry.
N. *Os* (*oris*), mouth; *os* (*ossis*), bone.

ENDINGS.

F. { -as, -aus, -es not increasing, -is.
-s after Consonant, -x.

EXCEPTIONS.

M. *Adamas*, adamant; *as*, as; *elephas*, elephant; *gigas*, giant; *vas* (*vadis*), surety. **M.** *Amnis*, river; *axis*, axle; *canalis*, canal; *casses*, nets; *caulis*, stalk; *clunis*, hind-leg; *collis*, hill; *crinis*, hair; *cucumis*, cucumber; *ensis*, sword; *fascis*, bundle; *follis*, bellows;
N. *Vas* (*vasis*), vessel.
M. *Acinaces*, scimitar; *verres*, boar-pig.

funis, *rope*; glis, *dormouse*;
fustis, *cudgel*; ignis, *fire*;
lapis, *stone*; manes, *ghosts*;
mensis, *month*; orbis, *world*;
panis, *bread*; piscis, *fish*;
postis, *door-post*; pulvis, *dust*;
sanguis, *blood*; torris, *brand*;
unguis, *nail*; vectis, *lever*;
vermis, *worm*.

C. Callis, *path*; cinis, *ashes*; finis,
end; funis, *rope*; torquis,
collar.

M. Bidens, *fork*; chalybs, *steel*;

cliens, *client*; dens, *tooth*;
fons, *fountain*; gryps, *griffin*;
hydrops, *dropsy*; mons, *mountain*;
pons, *bridge*; oriens,
east; occident, *west*; rudens,
cable; torrens, *torrent*; tridens,
trident.

M. Calix, *cup*; fornix, *arch*; phœnix,
phœnix; and all in -ex, except,
F. lex, *law*; nex, *death*;
supellex, *furniture*.

C. Silex, *basalt*.

ENDINGS.

N. { -a, -e, -c, -n, -l, -t.
-ar, -ur, -us.

EXCEPTIONS.

M. Mugil, *mullet*; sal, *salt*; sol,
sun; attagen, *woodcock*; delphin,
dolphin; pecten, *comb*; ren,
kidney; splen, *spleen*; fur, *thief*;
furfur, *bran*; turtur, *turtle-dove*;
vultur, *vulture*; lepus, *hare*; mus,
mouse.

F. Incus, *anvil*; juvenus, *youth*;
palus, *marsh*; pecus (pecudis),
a beast; salus, *health*; senectus,
old age; servitus, *slavery*;
tellus, *earth*; virtus, *virtue*.

FOURTH DECLENSION.

ENDINGS.

M. -us. **N.** -u.

EXCEPTIONS.

F. Acus, *needle*; domus, *house*; porticus, *porch*.
Idus, *Ides*; manus, *hand*;

FIFTH DECLENSION.

ENDINGS.

F. -es.

EXCEPTIONS.

Dies **M.** and **F.** in Sing.

Dies **M.** in Plural.

SOME DEFECTIVE AND IRREGULAR NOUNS.

cunæ, <i>cradle</i>	} Have no Sing. Number.	carbasus, <i>canvas</i>	} Make -i and -a in Plural.
divitiæ, <i>riches</i>		frenum, <i>bit</i>	
grates, <i>thanks</i>		jocus, <i>jest</i>	
loculi, <i>purse</i>		locus, <i>place</i>	
manes, <i>ghosts</i>		rastrum, <i>harrow</i>	
mœnia, <i>walls</i>		sibilus, <i>hiss</i>	
nugæ, <i>trifles</i>			} Change their meaning in the Plural.
nuptiæ, <i>bridal</i>		Sing. ædes, <i>temple</i>	
tenebræ, <i>darkness</i>		Plur. ædes, <i>house</i>	
penates, <i>household gods</i>		castrum, <i>fort</i>	
arma, <i>arms</i>		castra, <i>camp</i>	
viscera, <i>entrails</i>		opis, <i>help</i>	
magalia, <i>huts</i>		opes, <i>wealth</i>	
Floralia, } <i>Feasts of</i>		opera, <i>exertion</i>	
Saturna- } <i>Flora, Sa-</i>		operæ, <i>work-</i>	
lia, &c. } <i>turn, &c.</i>		ing-people	

Domus is thus declined :

Sing.	Plur.
N.V. Domūs	N.V. domūs
A. domum	A. domos, -ūs
G. domūs	G. domorum, -uum
D. domo, -ui	D. domibus
Ab. domo	Ab. domibus

Domi means at home.

ON SOME CASES OF THE THIRD DECLENSION.

- (A.) *Im pro em* Accusativo,
I pro e in Ablativo
Dant *buris, cucumis, amussis,*
Ravis, sitis, vis, et tussis ;
Et flumina quæ clauditis,
Ut *Albis, Liris, Tiberis.*
- (B.) *Im vel em* Accusativo,
I vel e in Ablativo
Dant *neptis, febris, messis, clavis,*
Puppis, pelvis, restis, navis,
Securis, turris ; adde his
Sementis atque strigilis.
- (C.) *I* Singularis Ablativi,
Ia Pluralis Nominativi
Neutra gaudent fingere,
Quæ exeunt in *al, ar, e.*
His excepta sunt in *ar,*
Baccar, nectar, jubar, far.
- (D.) *Ium pro um* quæ efferunt
Plurali Genitivo sunt :
(1) *I* formantia Ablativo :
(2) Non crescentia Genitivo :
(3) Pleraque in *x* vel *s*
Post consonantem positus :
(4) Cum aliis Monosyllabis :
Mas, mus, nix, nox, os
(ossis), cos,
Sal, sol, cor, pax, glis,
lis, et dos.
- (E.) His excipienda sunt
(Quæ *um* libenter efferunt),
Vates, senex, pater, panis,
Et accipiter, et canis,
Frater, mater, juvenis,
Et sæpius apis, volucris.

NUMERALS.

ARABIC NUMERALS.	ROMAN NUMERALS.	CARDINALS: answering the question Quot? how many?	ORDINALS: answering the question Quotus, a, um? which is numeric order?	DISTRIBUTIVES: answering the question Quoteni, ae, a? how many each?	NUMERAL ADVERBS: answering the question Quoties? how many times?
1	I	unus, <i>one</i>	m. -us, f. -a, n. -um.	m. -i, f. -ae, n. -a.	semel, <i>once</i> .
2	II	duo, <i>two</i>	primus, <i>first</i>	singuli, <i>one each</i>	bis, <i>twice</i> .
3	III	tres, <i>three</i>	secundus, <i>second</i>	bini, <i>two each, &c.</i>	ter, <i>thrice</i> .
4	IV	quattuor, <i>four</i>	tertius, <i>third</i>	terni, <i>or trini</i>	quater, <i>four times, &c.</i>
5	V	quinque, <i>five</i>	quintus, <i>fourth</i>	quaterni	quinques
6	VI	six, <i>six</i>	sextus, <i>sixth</i>	quini	sexies.
7	VII	septem, <i>seven</i>	septimus, <i>seventh</i>	septeni	septies.
8	VIII	octo, <i>eight</i>	octavus, <i>eighth</i>	octoni	octies.
9	IX	novem, <i>nine</i>	nonus, <i>ninth</i>	noveni	novies.
10	X	decem, <i>ten, &c.</i>	decimus, <i>tenth, &c.</i>	deni	decies.
11	XI	undecim	undecimus	undeni	undecies.
12	XII	duodecim	duodecimus	duodeni	duodecies.
13	XIII	tredecim	tertius decimus	terni deni	tredecies.
14	XIV	quattuordecim	quartus decimus	quaterni deni	quattuordecies.
15	XV	quindecim	quintus decimus	quini deni	quindecies.
16	XVI	sedecim	sextus decimus	seni deni	sedecies.
17	XVII	septemdecim	septimus decimus	septeni deni	septemdecies.
18	XVIII	duodeviginti	duodevicesimus	duodevicensi	duodevicies.
19	XIX	undeviginti	undevicesimus	undevicensi	undevicies.
20	XX	viginti	vicesimus	vicensi	vicies
21	XXI	unus et viginti	unus et vicesimus	vicensi singuli	semel et vices.
29	XXIX	undetriginta	undetricesimus	undetricensi	undetrices.
30	XXX	triginta	trigesimus	tricensi	trices.
40	XL	quadraginta, etc.	quadragessimus, etc.	quadrageni, etc.	quadragies, etc.
100	C	centum	centesimus	centeni	centies.
1000	M	mille	millesimus	singula millia	millies.

VERBS.

PRELIMINARY OBSERVATIONS.

1. A Pure Stem is one which has a Vowel Character: as, ama-, mone-, audi-.

A Clipt Stem is one which has dropped its Vowel character: as, am-, mon-.

A Vincular is a short Vowel joining a Stem or Clipt Stem to an ending: as, reg-**e**-re, mon-**i**-tum.

2. The First, Second, and Fourth Conjugations are Pure and also Contract, because their Vowel often forms a Contraction with another following it: as, ama-**e**, amā; mone-**e**, monē; audi-**e**, audī.

The Third Conjugation contains both Consonant-Verbs and U-Verbs, because the latter form no Contraction.

3. A Verb can be conjugated when its three Stems (Present, Perfect, Supine) are known.

4. The Perfect is formed in several ways:—1. By adding **vī** to the Stem: as, am**avī**, fle**vī**, audi**vī**. 2. By adding **ui** (for **vi**) to the Stem or Clipt Stem: as, col**ui**, mon**ui**. 3. By adding **si** to the Stem or Clipt Stem: as, carp**si**, mans**si**. In this formation Consonants are generally changed. 4. By prefixing a Reduplication, and adding **i** to the Stem or Clipt Stem. This Reduplication is either the first Consonant and Vowel of the Stem: as, cucur**i**, momord**i**; or the first Consonant with **ē**, in which case the Stem-vowel is usually changed: as, cēcīn**i** (from cāno). 5. By adding **i** to the Stem or Clipt Stem, with or without change of the Stem-vowel: as, bib**i**, vert**i**, ēg**i** (from āgo), fāv**i** (from fāveo).

B. The Supine is formed:—1. By adding to the Stem or Clipt Stem **tum**, sometimes **i-tum**, and a change of letters often takes place: as, cult**um**, rect**um**, mon-**i-tum**. 2. The change of letters often requires **tum** to become **sum**.

TABLE OF VERBS, SHOWING PRESENT, INFINITIVE, PERFECT, AND SUPINE.

(I.) FIRST CONJUGATION (Character **A**: Am**A**-re).

Usual Form:	Present. (a-o) -o am-o	Perfect. ā-vi amā-vi	Supine. ā-tum. amā-tum.
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EXCEPTIONS.

-ui, -itum.

	Present.	Infinitive.	Perfect.	Supine.	
(1)	sono	-āre	sonui	sonitum	<i>sound.</i>
2.	tono	-āre	tonui	tonitum	<i>thunder.</i>
3.	crepo	-āre	crepui	crepītum	<i>creak.</i>
4.	cubo	-āre	cubui	cubitum	<i>lie down.</i>
5.	domo	-āre	domui	domītum	<i>tame.</i>
6.	veto	-āre	vetui	vetītum	<i>forbid.</i>
7.	plico	-āre	plicui (avi)	plicītum (atum)	<i>fold.</i>
8.	mico	-āre	micui	—	<i>glitter.</i>

-ui, -tum.				
Present.	Infín.	Perfect.	Supine.	
(2) seco	-äre	secui	sectum	<i>cut</i>
frico	-äre	fricui	frictum	<i>rub</i>
-i with Redupl., -tum.				
(3) 1. do	-äre	dedi	dätum	<i>give.</i>
2. sto	-äre	steti	stätum	<i>stand.</i>
-i, tum.				
(4) 1. juvo	-äre	jüvi	jütum	<i>help.</i>
2. lavo	-äre	lävi	lötum	<i>wash.</i>

(II.) SECOND CONJUGATION (Character ■: Mon■-re).

Usual Form :	-eo	-ui	-itum
	Mon-eo	mon-ui	mon-itum

EXCEPTIONS.

-vi, -tum.				
(1) 1. fleo	-äre	flevi	flētum	<i>weep.</i>
2. neo	-äre	nevi	nētum	<i>spin.</i>
3. deleo	-äre	delevi	delētum	<i>blot out.</i>
4. -pleo	-äre	-plevi	-plētum	<i>fill.</i>
-ui, -tum.				
(2) 1. doceo	-äre	docui	doctum	<i>teach.</i>
2. misceo	-äre	miscui	mistum	<i>mix.</i>
3. sorbeo	-äre	sorbui	sorptum	<i>swallow.</i>
4. torreo	-äre	torrui	tostum	<i>scorch.</i>
5. teneo	-äre	tenui	-tentum	<i>hold.</i>

(1) 4. Forms thus described are only used in the compounds.

-si, -tum.				
(3) 1. augeo	-äre	auxi	auctum	<i>increase.</i>
2. torqueo	-äre	torsi	tortum	<i>twist.</i>
3. indulgeo	-äre	indulsi	indultum	<i>indulge.</i>
4. fulgeo	-äre	fulsi	—	<i>glitter.</i>
5. luceo	-äre	luxi	—	<i>shine.</i>
6. lugeo*	-äre	luxi	—	<i>mourn.</i>

-si, -sum.				
(4) 1. mulceo	-äre	mulsi	mulsum	<i>soothe.</i>
2. ardeo	-äre	arsti	arsum	<i>take fire, blaze.</i>
3. rideo	-äre	risi	risum	<i>laugh.</i>
4. suadeo	-äre	suasi	suasum	<i>persuade.</i>
5. jubeo	-äre	jussi	jussum	<i>command.</i>
6. maneo	-äre	mansi	mansum	<i>remain.</i>
7. haereo	-äre	haesi	haesum	<i>stick.</i>

* Algeo (*am cold*), alsi; urgeo (*urge*), ursi.

-i with Redupl., -sum.					
	Present.	Infín.	Perfect.	Supine.	
(5)	1. mordeo	-ēre	momordi	morsum	<i>bite.</i>
	2. pendeo	-ēre	pependi	pensum	<i>hang.</i>
	3. spondeo	-ēre	spopondi	sponsum	<i>pledge, promise.</i>
	4. tondeo	-ēre	totondi	tonsum	<i>shear.</i>
-i with long penult, -sum.					
(6)	1. prandeo	-ēre	prandi	pransum	<i>lunch, dine.</i>
	2. sedeo	-ēre	sedi	sessum	<i>sit.</i>
	3. video	-ēre	vidi	visum	<i>see.</i>
-i with long penult, -tum.					
(7)	1. caveo	-ēre	cāvi	cautum	<i>beware.</i>
	2. faveo	-ēre	fāvi	fautum	<i>favour.</i>
	3. foveo	-ēre	fōvi	fotum	<i>cherish.</i>
	4. moveo	-ēre	mōvi	motum	<i>move.</i>
	5. voveo	-ēre	vōvi	votum	<i>vow.</i>
Semi-deponent.					
(8)	1. audeo	-ēre	ausus sum	—	<i>dare.</i>
	2. gaudeo	-ēre	gavisus sum	—	<i>rejoice.</i>
	3. soleo	-ēre	solitus sum	—	<i>be wont.</i>

(So *fido, fisus sum, trust*, of Conjugation III.)

(III.) THIRD CONJUGATION (Character a **Consonant** or **U**).

Form various. **Reg-ēre**; **Indu-ēre**.

A. CONSONANT-VERBS.

Guttural Stems, -si, -tum (*five -sum*).

(1)	1. dico	-ēre	dixi	dictum	<i>say.</i>
	2. duco	-ēre	duxi	ductum	<i>lead, deem</i>
	3. sugo	-ēre	suxi	suctum	<i>suck.</i>
	4. rego	-ēre	rexī	rectum	<i>rule.</i>
	5. tego	-ēre	texi	tectum	<i>cover.</i>
	6. cingo	-ēre	cinxi	cinctum	<i>surround.</i>
	7. jungo	-ēre	junxi	junctum	<i>join.</i>
	8. tingo	-ēre	tinxi	tinctum	<i>dye.</i>
	9. coquo	-ēre	coxi	coctum	<i>cook.</i>
	10. unguo	-ēre	unxi	unctum	<i>anoint.</i>
	11. -stinguo	-ēre	-stinxi	-stinctum	<i>quench.</i>
	12. -lacio	-ēre	-lexi	-lectum	<i>entice.</i>
	13. -specio	-ēre	-spexi	-spectum	<i>espy.</i>
	14. pingo	-ēre	pinxi	pictum	<i>paint.</i>
	15. stringo	-ēre	strinxi	strictum	<i>bind.</i>
	16. fingo	-ēre	finxi	fictum	<i>fashion</i>
	17. figo	-ēre	fixi	fixum	<i>fix.</i>
	18. traho	-ēre	traxi	tractum	<i>draw.</i>
	19. veho	-ēre	vexi	vectum	<i>carry.</i>

D

	Present.	Infin.	Perfect.	Supine.	
20.	vivo	-ĕre	vixi	victum	<i>live.</i>
21.	struo	-ĕre	struxi	structum	<i>pile.</i>
22.	fluo	-ĕre	fluxi	fluxum	<i>flow.</i>
23.	mergo	-ĕre	mersi	mersum	<i>drown.</i>
24.	tergo	-ĕre	tersi	tersum	<i>wipe.</i>
25.	spargo	-ĕre	sparsi	sparsum	<i>sprinkle.</i>

Dental Stems, -si, -sum.

(2)	1. divido	-ĕre	divisi	divisum	<i>divide.</i>
	2. ludo	-ĕre	lusi	lusum	<i>play.</i>
	3. trudo	-ĕre	trusi	trusum	<i>thrust.</i>
	4. rodo	-ĕre	rosi	rosum	<i>gnaw.</i>
	5. laedo	-ĕre	laesi	laesum	<i>hurt.</i>
	6. claudio	-ĕre	clausi	clausum	<i>shut.</i>
	7. rado	-ĕre	rasi	rasum	<i>scrape.</i>
	8. vado	-ĕre	-vasi	-vasum	<i>go.</i>
	9. plaudo	-ĕre	plausi	plausum	<i>clap the hands.</i>
	10. cĕdo	-ĕre	cessi	cessum	<i>yield.</i>
	11. meto	-ĕre	messui	messum	<i>mow, reap.</i>
	12. mitto	-ĕre	misi	missum	<i>send.</i>
	13. quāt-io	-ĕre	(quassi)	quassum	<i>shake.</i>
	14. flecto	-ĕre	flexi	flexum	<i>bend.</i>
	15. necto	-ĕre	nexi (ui)	nexum	<i>bind.</i>
	16. pecto	-ĕre	pexi (ui)	pexum	<i>comb.</i>

Labial Stems, -si, -tum.

(3)	1. scribo	-ĕre	scripsi	scriptum	<i>write.</i>
	2. carpo	-ĕre	carpsi	carptum	<i>pluck.</i>
	3. repo	-ĕre	repsi	reptum	<i>creep.</i>
	4. nubo	-ĕre	nupsi	nuptum	<i>be married.</i>
	5. scalpo	-ĕre	scalpsi	scalptum	<i>scratch.</i>
	6. glubo	-ĕre	glupsi	gluptum	<i>peel.</i>

Liquid Stems, -si, -tum (one -sum).

(4)	1. como	-ĕre	compsi	comptum	<i>adorn.</i>
	2. promo	-ĕre	prompsi	promptum	<i>take forth.</i>
	3. sumo	-ĕre	sumpsi	sumptum	<i>take.</i>
	4. demo	-ĕre	dempsi	demptum	<i>take away.</i>
	5. temno	-ĕre	tempsi	temptum	<i>despise.</i>
	6. gero	-ĕre	gessi	gestum	<i>carry on.</i>
	7. uro	-ĕre	ussi	ustum	<i>burn.</i>
	8. premo	-ĕre	pressi	pressum	<i>press.</i>

Stem various, -ui, -tum (one -sum).

(5)	1. alo	-ĕre	alui	altum	<i>nourish.</i>
	2. colo	-ĕre	colui	cultum	<i>till.</i>
	3. consulo	-ĕre	consului	consultum	<i>consult.</i>
	4. occulo	-ĕre	occului	occultum	<i>hide.</i>
	5. vomo	-ĕre	vomui	vomitum	<i>vomit.</i>
	6. fremo	-ĕre	fremui	fremĭtum	<i>murmur.</i>

	Present.	Infín.	Perfect.	Supine.	
7.	gemo	-ēre	gemui	gemitum	<i>groom.</i>
8.	tremo	-ēre	tremui	—	<i>tremble.</i>
9.	pono	-ēre	posui	positum	<i>place.</i>
10.	gigno	-ēre	genui	genitum	<i>produce.</i>
11.	sero	-ēre	serui	sertum	<i>join.</i>
12.	cumbo	-ēre	cubui	cubitum	<i>lie down.</i>
13.	strepo	-ēre	strepui	strepitum	<i>roar.</i>
14.	rapio	-ēre	rapui	raptum	<i>seize.</i>
15.	texo	-ēre	texui	textum	<i>weave.</i>
16.	elicio	-ēre	elicui	elicitum	<i>entice forth.</i>

Present Stem Anomalous, -vi, -tum.

(6) 1.	lino	-ēre	lēvi	lītum	<i>smear.</i>
2.	sino	-ēre	sīvi	sītum	<i>allow.</i>
3.	cerno	-ēre	crēvi	crētum	<i>sift, discern.</i>
4.	sperno	-ēre	sprēvi	sprētum	<i>despise.</i>
5.	sterno	-ēre	strāvi	strātum	<i>strew.</i>
6.	sero	-ēre	sēvi	sātum	<i>sow.</i>
7.	creasco	-ēre	crēvi	crētum	<i>grow.</i>
8.	suesco	-ēre	suēvi	suētum	<i>be wont.</i>
9.	quiesco	-ēre	quiēvi	quiētum	<i>rest.</i>
10.	nosco	-ēre	nōvi	nōtum	<i>know.</i>
11.	pasco	-ēre	pāvi	pastum	<i>feed.</i>
12.	quaero	-ēre	quaesīvi	quaesitum	<i>seek.</i>
13.	tero	-ēre	trīvi	tritum	<i>rub.</i>
14.	arcesso	-ēre	arcessīvi	arcessitum	<i>send for.</i>
15.	cupio	-ēre	cupīvi	cupitum	<i>desire.</i>
16.	peto	-ēre	petīvi	petitum	<i>seek.</i>
17.	laccio	-ēre	laccessīvi	laccessitum	<i>provoke.</i>

Redupl., -sum or -tum.

(7) (a) 1.	pendo	-ēre	pependi	pensum	<i>weigh.</i>
2.	tendo	-ēre	tetendi	tensum (-tum)	<i>stretch.</i>
3.	tundo	-ēre	tutūdi	tunsum	<i>thump.</i>
4.	curro	-ēre	cucurri	cursum	<i>run.</i>
5.	parco	-ēre	peperci	parsum	<i>spare.</i>
6.	pello	-ēre	pepūli	pulsum	<i>drive.</i>
7.	fallo	-ēre	fefelli	falsum	<i>deceive.</i>
8.	cādo	-ēre	cecīdi	cāsum	<i>fall.</i>
9.	caedo	-ēre	cecidi	caesum	<i>cut, beat, kill.</i>
(b) 1.	pungo	-ēre	pupūgi	punctum	<i>prick.</i>
2.	pario	-ēre	pepēri	partum	<i>bring forth.</i>
3.	cāno	-ēre	cecīni	cantum	<i>sing.</i>
4.	pango	-ēre	pepīgi	pactum	<i>fasten.</i>
5.	tango	-ēre	tetīgi	tactum	<i>touch.</i>
6.	Reduplicated from sto :				{ stand or make to stand.
	sisto	-ēre	-stiti	stātum	
7.	tollo	-ēre	sustūli	sublātum	<i>take up.</i>

	Present.	Infin.	Perfect	Supine.	
8.	posco	-ĕre	poposci	—	<i>demand.</i>
9.	disco	-ĕre	didici	—	<i>learn.</i>
10.	Compounds of do:				
	addo	-ĕre	addīdi	additum	<i>add.</i>
	condo	-ĕre	condīdi	conditum	<i>found, hide.</i>
	credo	-ĕre	credīdi	creditum	<i>believe, trust.</i>
	perdo	-ĕre	perdīdi	perditum	<i>lose.</i>
	reddo	-ĕre	reddīdi	redditum	<i>restore.</i>
	edo	-ĕre	edīdi	editum	<i>give forth, utter.</i>
	prōdo	-ĕre	prodīdi	proditum	<i>betray.</i>
	trādo	-ĕre	tradīdi	traditum	<i>deliver.</i>
	vendo	-ĕre	vendīdi	venditum	<i>sell.</i>
	dēdo	-ĕre	dedīdi	editum	<i>give up.</i>

-i with lengthened Stem-vowel, -tum.

(8)	1. facio	-ĕre	fēci	factum	<i>make.</i>
	2. jacio	-ĕre	jēci	jactum	<i>throw.</i>
	3. linquo	-ĕre	līqui	-lictum	<i>leave.</i>
	4. vinco	-ĕre	vīci	victum	<i>conquer.</i>
	5. ago	-ĕre	ēgi	actum	<i>do.</i>
	6. frango	-ĕre	frēgi	fractum	<i>break.</i>
	7. lego	-ĕre	lēgi	lectum	<i>choose, read.</i>
	8. capio	-ĕre	cēpi	captum	<i>take.</i>
	9. rumpo	-ĕre	rūpi	ruptum	<i>break.</i>
	10. emo	-ĕre	ēmi	emptum	<i>buy, take.</i>
	11. fugio	-ĕre	fūgi	fugitum	<i>fly.</i>
	12. bibo	-ĕre	bībi	bibitum	<i>drink.</i>

-i with lengthened Stem-vowel, -sum.

(9)	1. edo	-ĕre	ēdi	esum	<i>eat.</i>
	2. fodio	-ĕre	fōdi	fossum	<i>dig.</i>
	3. fundo	-ĕre	fūdi	fusum	<i>pour.</i>

-i, -sum.

(10)	1. cudo	-ĕre	cudi	cusum	<i>fabricate.</i>
	2. scando	-ĕre	scandi	scansum	<i>climb.</i>
	3. pando	-ĕre	pandi	pansum	<i>spread.</i>
	4. -cando	-ĕre	-cendi	-censum	<i>set on fire.</i>
	5. -fendo	-ĕre	-fendi	-fensum	<i>strike.</i>
	6. prehendo	-ĕre	prehendi	prehensum	<i>grasp.</i>
	7. verto	-ĕre	verti	versum	<i>turn.</i>
	8. vello	-ĕre	velli or vulsi	vulsum	<i>rend.</i>
	9. findo	-ĕre	fidi	fissum	<i>cleave.</i>
	10. scindo	-ĕre	scidi	scissum	<i>tear.</i>

B. U-verbs: -i, -tum.

(11)	1. tribuo	-ĕre	tribui	tributum	<i>assign.</i>
	2. solvo	-ĕre	solvi	solutum	<i>loosen, pay.</i>
	3. volvo	-ĕre	volvi	volutum	<i>roll.</i>

Present.	Infín.	Perf.	Supine.	
4. luo	-ēre	lui	lūtum	<i>wash, atone.</i>
5. ruo	-ēre	ruī	ruitum	<i>rush, fall.</i>
6. metuo	-ēre	metui	—	<i>fear.</i>
7. nuo	-ēre	nui	—	<i>nod.</i>

(IV.) FOURTH CONJUGATION (Character **Ⅰ**: Aud **Ⅰ**-re).

Usual form:	-io	-ivi	-itum
	audio	audivi	audītum.

EXCEPTIONS.

-ui or ivi, tum.

(1)	1. amicio	-īre	amicui	amictum	<i>clothe.</i>
	2. aperio	-īre	aperui	apertum	<i>open.</i>
	3. salio	-īre	salui (ii)	(-sultum)	<i>leap.</i>
	4. sepelio	-īre	sepelivi	sepultum	<i>bury.</i>

-si, -tum (one -sum).

(2)	1. fulcio	-īre	fulsi	fultum	<i>prop.</i>
	2. farcio	-īre	farsi	fartum	<i>stuff.</i>
	3. sarcio	-īre	sarsi	sartum	<i>mend, darn.</i>
	4. sancio	-īre	sanxi	sanctum	<i>consecrate.</i>
	5. vincio	-īre	vinxi	vinctum	<i>bind.</i>
	6. saepio	-īre	saepsi	saeptum	<i>inclose.</i>
	7. haurio	-īre	hausi	haustum	<i>drain.</i>
	8. sentio	-īre	sensi	sensum	<i>feel.</i>

-i, -tum.

(3)	1. comperio	-īre	compēri	compertum	<i>find.</i>
	2. reperio	-īre	reppēri	reptum	<i>discover.</i>
	3. venio	-īre	veni	ventum	<i>come.</i>
	4. veneo	-īre	venii	—	<i>am for sale.</i>

(V.) DEPENDENT VERBS.

(1) FIRST CONJUGATION (Part. Perf. -ātus).

(2) SECOND CONJUGATION (Part. Perf. -ītus).

EXCEPTIONS.

Present.	Infín.	Part. Perf.	
1. reor	-ēri	ratus	<i>think.</i>
2. misereor	-ēri	miserītus or misertus	<i>have pity on.</i>
3. fateor	-ēri	fassus	<i>confess.</i>

(3) THIRD CONJUGATION (Part. Perf. -sus or -tus).

1. fungor	-i	functus	<i>perform.</i>
2. utor	-i	usus	<i>use.</i>
3. nitor	-i	nisus or nixus	<i>strive.</i>
4. amplector	-i	amplexus	<i>embrace.</i>

Present.	Infín.	Part. Perfect.	
5. patior	-i	passus	<i>suffer.</i>
6. gradior	-i	gressus	<i>step.</i>
7. fatiscor	-i	fessus	<i>grow weary.</i>
8. labor	-i	lapsus	<i>glide, fall.</i>
9. pascor	-i	pastus	<i>feed.</i>
10. irascor	-i	iratus	<i>be angry.</i>
11. ulciscor	-i	ultus	<i>avenge.</i>
12. adipiscor	-i	adeptus	<i>acquire.</i>
13. proficiscor	-i	profectus	<i>set out.</i>
14. expergiscor	-i	experrectus	<i>wake up.</i>
15. obliviscor	-i	oblitus	<i>forget.</i>
16. comminiscor	-i	commentus	<i>devise.</i>
17. nanciscor	-i	nactus	<i>obtain.</i>
18. paciscor	-i	pactus	<i>bargain.</i>
19. nascor	-i	natus	<i>be born.</i>
20. morior	-i	mortuus	<i>die.</i>
21. orior *	-iri	ortus	<i>rise.</i>
22. queror	-i	questus	<i>complain.</i>
23. fruor	-i	fruitus	<i>enjoy.</i>
24. loquor	-i	locutus	<i>speak.</i>
25. sequor	-i	secutus	<i>follow.</i>

(4) FOURTH CONJUGATION (Part. Perf. -itus).

EXCEPTIONS.

1. ordior	-iri	orsus	<i>begin.</i>
2. metior	-iri	ensus	<i>measure.</i>
3. assentior	-iri	assensus	<i>agree.</i>
4. experior	-iri	expertus	<i>try.</i>
5. opperior	-iri	oppertus	<i>wait for.</i>

* Orior in some forms follows the Third, in others the Fourth Conjugation.

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